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Attorney at Law.
1856 No. 15 KAAMUANA STREET.
Honolulu, H. I.

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Attorney at Law
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.
OFFICE:—13 KAAMUANA STREET.
1893 Honolulu, H. I.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of
1856 the Kingdom.

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streets, and he will be pleased to attend to any
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Grocery, Feed Store and Bakery.
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(Limited)
—Money loaned for long or short periods—
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to W. W. HALL, Manager.
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Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu.
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Importers and Dealers in Hardware,
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FRANK BROWN, Manager.
28 and 30 Merchant Street, - Honolulu, H. I.
(1891-ly)

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—DRAW EXCHANGE ON—
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—FRAN-PORTO-THE MAIN—
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The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney,
in London, and Sydney.
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Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington.
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poration in Hongkong and Shanghai, China;
and Yokohama, Japan, and Nagasaki, Japan.
The Bank of British Columbia in Victoria, Van-
couver, Nanaimo and Westminster, B. C.; and
Portland, Oregon.
And the Azores and Madeira Islands.
1856-y

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SUCCESSOR TO
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Hotel St., opp. Dr. J. S. McGrew's
—GAS ADMINISTERED—

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NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Battle Ships and Torpedo Boats to be Built

MARINE GUARD FURNISHING

British Cruiser Suddenly Ordered From
Hongkong to Formosa—Late Tele-
graphic Dispatches From All Parts
of the World, per Steamer Kahului.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—When the
bids for the construction of torpedo
boats were opened at the Navy De-
partment today, it was found that the
Cramps had offered to do the work at
figures lower than those of any of the
other bidders.

While the bid of the Union Iron
Works was not among the very low-
est of those opened, Irving M. Scott
will in all probability secure one of the
new torpedo boats for his yard. There
is no torpedo boat on the Pacific Coast,
and there is need of one in that part
of the country. Besides this, the ships
turned out by the Union Iron Works
have been most satisfactory in every
instance, and Scott as a shipbuilder
stands exceedingly well with the Navy
Department officials, this in part ex-
plaining why he will probably secure
one of the boats for his yard. It is
possible he may have a battle ship or
two to build also.

The House today in considering the
naval appropriation bill, favorably
passed upon every feature of the bill
over which any fight was made by
Holman and others opposed to build-
ing up a navy. From this it is argued
that the proposition to build three new
battle ships will be passed. There is
now but one of this class on the Pacific
Coast, the Oregon, and there are three
on the Atlantic Coast. Probably one,
and it may be two of the newly pro-
posed ships will be constructed at the
Union Iron Works. There are but two
places in the country which have
facilities for the construction of one of
these monsters of the deep—Cramps at
Philadelphia, and the Union Iron
Works at San Francisco. This fact
makes it quite certain that Scott will
be likely to secure something when the
contracts are awarded.

The House spent today in the fur-
ther consideration of the naval appro-
priation bill. The points of order
made by Sayers against the items for
the increased enlisted force of the
navy were overruled and his amend-
ments looking to their elimination
were defeated.

The Committee on Naval Affairs
were victorious on every test of
strength taken today. The para-
graphs providing for the increase of
the navy, the battle ships and torpedo
boats, will be reached tomorrow, and
the committee is sanguine that the in-
crease recommended will be author-
ized, despite the determined opposi-
tion of Chairman Sayers, of the Ap-
propriation Committee, who an-
nounced today that he would fight
the authorization of the new ships
until the close of the session.

Among the items of the navy ap-
propriation bill which were passed by
the House today was the one to in-
crease the number of enlisted men in
the navy from 9000 to 11,000. This
will be welcome news on the Pacific
Coast, where so many of our vessels
are short handed and one or two
wholly without crews, and therefore
forced to go out of commission. The
paragraph relating to the extra allow-
ance for a steam tug at the Mare Isl-
and navy yard was adopted, as well
as the appropriations for a number of
improvements about the place. The
appropriation of \$100,000 for new
boilers and engines for the Hartford
was likewise adopted.

MARINES AT PEKING.
Blue Jackets Ordered to Guard the Le-
gations.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from
Peking to the Central News says that
300 marines belonging to war ships of
various powers are arriving there to
guard the legations of their respective
countries. The Chinese are suspicious
at their presence, and unless great cau-
tion is observed there is danger of
friction, which may become serious.

The Times' correspondent in Shang-
hai telegraphs as follows: American
missionaries confirm the report that
Teng-Chow was defenseless when the
Japanese fired on the town. They de-
clare that the Japanese gave no notice
of the bombardment and the Chinese
did not reply to the fire. The camp is
some distance from the city.

The Standard's correspondent in
Berlin says that the Mikado and Pre-
mier, Count Ito, approve of China's
choice of Li Hung Chang as peace
envoy.

The special Chinese mission to St.
Petersburg has been instructed to se-
cure an understanding with Russia by
making important concessions.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—The
special Chinese envoys, who were
sent ostensibly to congratulate the
Czar upon his marriage, arrived here
last evening and rode at once to the
Hotel de Europe. Today the hotel
corridors are blocked with numerous
packages of rich silks, brocades, etc.,
carvings and other wedding gifts from
the Emperor of China.

Tien-Tsin, Feb. 18.—The Chinese
Foreign Office has requested Denky
the United States Minister, to suggest
to Japan that the peace envoys ap-
pointed by the two countries meet at
Port Arthur or some place near Tien-
Tsin in order to suit the convenience
of Li Hung Chang, one of the Chinese
envoys.

The Chinese Government has re-

quested that John W. Foster be se-
lected to assist the Chinese envoys in
peace negotiations, to meet Li Hung
Chang at Tien-Tsin. Foster will
probably leave Shanghai for Tien-Tsin
as soon as communication between
the two places is opened.

HONGKONG, Feb. 18.—The British
cruiser Mercury has been suddenly
dispatched to Formosa, in response
to an urgent appeal from the British
Consul, who said a warship was
needed for the protection of foreigners.

FIGHTING IN COLUMBIA.
Another Battle In Which Two Hundred
Men Were Killed.

PANAMA, Feb. 18.—News has been
received of a battle fought on Saturday
between the rebels and Government
forces near Santa Rosa, in the depart-
ment of Boyaca. There were more
than two hundred killed on both
sides. The Government reports that
the rebel Generals Valderama and
Gomez were wounded. It is reported
that the opposing armies will engage
in another battle soon.

The capitulation of the rebel forces
in the northern part of the Republic
does not affect the rebellion in other
sections. There is disquiet and unrest
in the department of Cauca. General
Modesto Garces, with Benjamin Rin-
ez and Senor Garza, have left Costa Rica
for Colombia. It is expected that they
will land on the west coast.

ANNA CAPTURES A COUNTESS.

Two Ceremonies Will Be Performed at
the Gould Wedding.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Mr. and Mrs.
George J. Gould moved into their resi-
dence on Fifth Avenue, opposite Central
Park, today. It is at this house
that the wedding of Miss Anna Gould
and Count de Castellane will be cele-
brated. There will be two marriage
ceremonies, one to be performed by
the Archbishop Corrigan, out of defer-
ence to the Count, who is a Catholic,
and the other by Dr. John R. Paxton.

Count de Castellane will sail with
his bride for England Wednesday after-
noon and stay for a brief period in
London before going to Paris. They
may return to this side in the late
summer and visit Mr. and Mrs. George
Gould at Newport.

CREATING A MONOPOLY.
Germany as a State to Hereafter Pur-
chase Foreign Grains.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of
the Land-owners' League held here
today a motion made by Count von
Kanitz, the agrarian leader in the
Reichstag, providing for a state mono-
poly of the purchase of all imported
grains, was unanimously adopted. A
resolution was also adopted endorsing
the measures to be taken for the pro-
tection of German cattle against infec-
tion from imported diseased cattle.

Heirs of a French Chevalier.

TOPEKA (Kansas), Feb. 17.—Rev. W.
D. Harphart, pastor of the Free Meth-
odist Church, in this city, has re-
ceived a letter from his mother in
Philadelphia stating that the Ameri-
can heirs of the old Chevalier de
Harphart in France were to receive
the estate, amounting to 5,000,000
francs. There are fourteen heirs. Dr.
Harphart's share will be about \$70,000.

An Actress Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Madge
Yorke, a soprano singer with the
"Baggage Check" Company, was shot
and almost instantly killed tonight at
the Zeiss Hotel, in this city, by James
P. Gentry, a comedian of Collier's
"Back Number" Company. Gentry
escaped and up to a late hour had not
been captured.

Disastrous Snowstorms.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to
the Standard from Odessa says that
fearful snowstorms are prevailing
along the Russo-Austrian frontier.
The railroads are interrupted and
many deaths have been caused by the
extreme cold.

Famine in German East Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from
the Times correspondent at Zanzibar
says that an account of the failure of
the crops and the ravages of locusts in
German East Africa a severe famine
prevails in that country.

Three Hundred Cattle Drowned.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The British
steamer Virginia, from Boston Feb-
ruary 2d for London, has arrived at
Plymouth after a terrible passage.
She lost 300 head of cattle.

The Pope's Health.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The health of the
Pope shows improvement. Today his
holiness received 400 Italian pilgrims
and spoke to each of them. The re-
ception lasted an hour.

Senator Callom Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator
Shelby L. Callom of Illinois is quite
ill, being confined to his bed with
fever. Mr. Callom, however, does not
regard his sickness as serious.

Lima Surrounded.

LIMA (Peru), Feb. 18.—The insur-
gents have surrounded this city. The
Government troops are engaged in
throwing up breastworks and barri-
cades for the defense of the capital.

President's People Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times pub-
lished an obituary of the Dowager
Lady Stanley of Aldersleigh. It also
publishes an obituary of General
Rivera, a French statesman.

A Papal Protest.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Pope sent a
protest to the Russian Minister at the
arrest of three Catholic priests in Po-
land, who are accused of an indiscreet
tendency.

Epidemic of Cholera.

ODDESSA, Feb. 18.—During the past
week there were 118 cases of cholera
and 69 deaths from the disease in the
Government of Podolia.

The loss caused by the recent Brook-
lyn strike is estimated at \$3,000,000.

LATEST NEWS BY THE ARAWA.

The Canadian Government and the Cable.

QUEENSLAND FALLS INTO LINE.

The American Cable Company Likely to
Complicate Matters—Canadian De-
fences—The Japanese War—A New
Order of Merit for Literary Men.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sanford Flem-
ing has a memorandum on the tenders
for the Pacific cable, which he con-
sidered are reasonable offers. With an
annual charge of £75,000, the surplus
revenue in a decade ought to amount
to £740,000. He considers £180,000
would be saved within a year of the
completion of the cable.

HOBART, Feb. 22.—As the Hon.
Audley Coothe has been summoned to
attend the conference to decide upon
the best route for the proposed Pacific
cable, he will not seek re-election to
the Legislative Council.

BRISBANE, Feb. 22.—The Govern-
ment states there is no truth in the
cable message announcing that the
cable has joined the cable guarantee.
It is doubtful whether Queensland
will depart from the position hitherto
taken by her on the question.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The Canadian
Government is actively urging the
construction of the Pacific cable, fear-
ing that if the United States construct
their cable the Dominion will be ex-
cluded altogether, as the Extension
Cable Company are willing with the
Imperial subsidy to connect New Zea-
land and Fiji, and then the only va-
cant link will be Hawaii to Fiji.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Queensland has
joined the other Colonies in the cable
guarantee.

SYDNEY, Jan. 19.—Mr. Cook, the
Postmaster General, considers the
probability of an American company
laying a cable from San Francisco to
Honolulu is likely to seriously com-
plicate the Pacific cable proposals.
He says if Congress should give au-
thority to the company, difficulties
will probably be raised by the Ameri-
can Government to Hawaii granting
a concession to the Pacific cable. The
Frisco cable would also take nearly
all the local business on which the
other line would partly rely for its
commercial success.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sir W. McGregor
returns to New Guinea in April. Dur-
ing his visit he has read papers before
several societies, urging merchants to
send agents to New Guinea to plant
sugar, tea and coffee, and also cocco-
nuts. Several capitalists wish to form
a company to acquire the rights of
territory, but Sir William is opposed
to the proposition, believing that it
would be distasteful to the colonies.
He urges the Secretary of State for
the Colonies to transfer the adminis-
tration of the Solomon group to him-
self, when he would be better able to
control the labor traffic; but the ex-
pense of magistrates is likely to hinder
consent being granted. The Governor
of New Guinea also urged upon the
Marquis of Ripon that before pledg-
ing the Imperial Government to a de-
finite cable route across the Pacific, a
survey should be made via Thursday
Island, New Guinea and the Solomon
and Gilbert Islands. It is believed
that the Marquis of Ripon favors the
suggestion.

The Crisis in Egypt.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—The Khedive is
secretly promoting agitation in the
interior of the country, and is arrang-
ing to form a B-douin body-guard.
The Times correspondent says the
symptoms vividly recall the events
before the massacre of 1882.
LONDON, Feb. 22.—The British gar-
rison in Egypt has been strengthened.

Literary Honors.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—It is believed
the Queen has formally sanctioned an
order of merit to be conferred on lit-
erary men of distinction within the
British empire. The order will be
divided into three classes, the highest
grade to be confined to twenty-four
members, the second to 100, and the
third to 250 members.

Canadian Defence.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The Dominion
Government is discussing the question
of its defence force. It has been sug-
gested to arrange with the Imperial
Government to send troops out. The
Canadian Military Gazette considers
the present force is inadequate in the
event of a civil emergency.

To Overthrow the Emperor.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 21.—It is reported
that a secret society, having for its
object the overthrow of the Emperor
and the Central Administration, has
been discovered in Peking. The leader
has been arrested.

An Englishman Beheaded.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—News from West
Africa reports that the natives of Ak-
shaw beheaded an English sub-agent
of the Niger Company and captured a
native clerk.

Samoa Affairs.

EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF SEAWARD.

Musler Is Shoveling Dirt in the Streets of Vancouver

RITMAN SAID TO BE AN ANARCHIST

An Address to President Dole Prepared and Signed by United States Senators State Department Denies Any Interference With Hawaii at All.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A special to the Inter Ocean from Pittsburgh says: According to Judge J. F. Slagle of the Allegheny county bench the United States Government has taken a hand in the intended execution of W. T. Seward, the American implicated in the Hawaiian revolution. Slagle and Seward are brothers-in-law. The former returned from Washington today, where he went to interest Secretary Gresham in the case.

Judge Slagle said: "In addition to calling on Secretary Gresham and Minister Thurston, I saw Senators Hawley, Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Perkins and Butler. Hawley was Major Seward's chief of staff and is glad to aid him. An address to President Dole was prepared and signed by the United States Senators. I am satisfied it will have considerable weight, as the Hawaiian Government wants the good will of the American people."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It is positively denied at the State Department that Secretary Gresham has intervened specially in the case of Major Seward, one of the Americans under sentence of death at Honolulu for treason, or has addressed a special message on the subject to Minister Willis to be forwarded to Vancouver.

OTTUMWA (Ia.), Feb. 18.—George Ritman, one of the Americans deported from Hawaii for making dynamite bombs for Queen Liliuokalani, once lived in this city. He was a machinist here, with anarchistic tendencies. He left for Honolulu a few years ago.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Feb. 20.—The deported men, Cranston, Johnston and Mueller, are still here. Mueller, who was a prosperous merchant in Honolulu, has been given work by the city shoveling dirt on the streets to enable him to live. Johnston's friends have come to his relief. The American, Cranston, is a guest of United States Consul Peterson. The men fear that all their property in Honolulu has been seized by the Hawaiian Government.

PLOTTING AGAINST MANCHUS.

Li Hung Chang Trying to Overthrow the Dynasty.

Two Thousand Soldiers Said to Have Been Killed by the Explosion of a Magazine.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai today, printed here this afternoon, says it is positively asserted that the journey of Li Hung Chang to Peking is intended to give him a chance to accomplish what he has long awaited—the overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty in China. Li Hung Chang will begin his journey to Peking tomorrow.

The same dispatch also says that Kung, ex-tactical of Port Arthur, has made a confession showing the traitorous designs of Li Hung Chang. It is stated that Li Hung Chang has been leagued with the officials of the palace of Peking for the overthrow of the dynasty ever since he was deprived of his yellow jacket and peacock feather and his various offices.

A dispatch from Peking says the general opinion among high officials is that Li Hung Chang was only reinstated in favor in order to render him an acceptable envoy to Japan. It is expected that he will be made a scapegoat when his mission is ended, whether he is successful or not.

The Chen Yuen will temporarily be sent to Port Arthur and the other vessels will be sent to Japan.

All of the forts are now held by crews from the Port Arthur naval station. The Yang-Chi was disarmed and given up as a conveyance for the remains of Admiral Ting.

"A Central News dispatch from Tokyo says: Admiral Ito reports from Wei-hai wei under date of February 17th as follows: "Today the entire fleet entered the harbor. The forts on Liu-Kung-Tao island, the torpedo stations and the war ships Chen Yuen, Chih-Yuen, Kwang-Pin, Chen-Pien, Chen-Chun, Chen-Pi, Chen-Nan, Chen-Si and Chen-Long, together with the Government buildings, were added to us, and our crews were sent to prepare the ships for sailing."

A dispatch dated at Kai-Ping February 17th says about 1000 Chinese troops attacked the Japanese outposts at Kumo-Cheng in the morning, and were repulsed promptly. The Chinese retreated precipitately, leaving thirty dead on the field. The number of wounded has not been ascertained. The Japanese suffered no loss what ever.

HONGKONG, Feb. 20.—It is reported that at a recent explosion of the magazine of the forts at Takao 2000 soldiers were killed.

TOKYO, Feb. 20.—An imperial decree has been issued, ordering that Kung, ex-tactical of Port Arthur, and General Yeh Chi Coa, who were tried by the board of punishment, be condemned to prison until autumn, when they are to be executed for losing Port Arthur to the Japanese.

Two hundred Chinese and eighty Japanese were killed during the operations at Wei-Hai Wei.

A dispatch from the Standard from Tokyo says that a new treaty was signed for the further application of 10,000,000 yen (\$200,000,000) for war expenses.

Some of the Chinese torpedoes at

Wei-Hai Wei deserted to the enemy, their crews having mutilated, and soldiers on the island of Liu Kung Tao refused to fight.

A FERRY BOAT RUINED
Terrible Disaster in Which One Hundred Lives Were Lost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Rio News of January 5th, just received, gives the particulars of the recent terrible calamity in the bay of Rio Janeiro. It says: About 7:15 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., a fire broke out on the ferry boat Terceira soon after her leaving the St. Domingas landing. It is generally estimated that there were from 100 to 150 persons on board at the time of the disaster.

Although the Terceira was barely 300 meters from the land when the fire appeared, nothing effective appears to have been done to save the passengers, except the forethought of the engineers in opening the safety-valves of the boilers to prevent an explosion. The master signaled for the engineer to stop, and then nothing more was done. There were apparently but few life-saving appliances on board.

The fire burned with such rapidity, however, that the passengers were soon driven overboard, where many were drowned. Some were rescued by launches and boats, which hastened to the scene, and a few succeeded in swimming ashore.

The ferryboat Quinta had just left the Niteroy slip when the fire broke out, and her master promptly hurried to the scene. On approaching the burning vessel he was suddenly surrounded by an excited crowd of passengers, some with revolvers in their hands, who threatened his life if he ventured near the burning boat. He was therefore compelled to turn away and leave the passengers of the Terceira to their fate. Before doing so, however, he had all the benches and other means of saving life thrown overboard for those struggling in the water.

In little more than half an hour the terrible scene was at an end so far as the passengers were concerned.

The list of saved numbers about thirty. Bodies were picked up all night and next day and over seventy bodies were recovered, some outside the harbor, having been carried out to sea by the tides. It is thought that some of the victims were carried down with the wreck. It is believed that the total loss was not less than 100.

THE NEW LOAN PLACED.

It Is Quickly Subscribed For Many Times Over.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—August Belmont & Co. and J. B. Morgan & Co., managers of the bond syndicate, have closed their subscription list for the new 4 per cent. bonds, the amount having been subscribed many times over.

It took J. Piermont Morgan, acting for himself and August Belmont, just twenty minutes today to receive and close the bids for \$82,500,000 of the new 4 per cent. bonds. The syndicate will dispose of the bulk of the loan abroad in the interest of their agreement with the Government to maintain a cash gold reserve. The price of 110 1/2 was bid for the new bonds in this market.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—N. M. Rothschild & Son say this afternoon that the new American loan proved a colossal success. The subscription lists to the new loan were closed after being open but two hours. It is reported that the amount to be placed here was covered twenty times.

GRASILY TROPHIES OF VICTORY.

The Heads of Thirty-seven Rebels on Public View in Morocco.

TANGIER, (Morocco), Feb. 17.—The report that the heads of a number of rebels have been sent to the Sultan as trophies proves to be true. Confirmation has just been received from Morocco City, the scene of the fierce and prolonged struggle between the tribes supporting the Sultan's brother in his claim to the throne and the government troops. The heads of thirty-seven of the leading rebels, according to advices now at hand, were sent to the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, at Fez. These heads were transported upon the backs of four mules and one donkey.

After being exhibited to the Sultan, it is said that the heads will be placed upon the city walls as proofs of triumph and a warning to insurgents. The rebel tribes in the south, though powerful and brave, are being rapidly brought under subjection.

No Choice of Senators.

SALEM (Or.), Feb. 20.—Two ballots were taken for United States Senator today without change. Both resulted: Dolph 41, Hare 10, Raley 7, Huston 1, Williams 29, absent 2.

BOISE (Idaho), Feb. 20.—There was no change in the Senatorial vote today. The result was: Shoup 20, Sweet 19, Claggett 15. It does not seem likely that there will be any change tomorrow.

DOVER (Del.), Feb. 20.—There was only one ballot in the Senatorial contest today, resulting: Higgins 9, Wolcott 7, Addicks 6, Massey 3, Bayard 3, Tunnel 1.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Henry Irving is in London severely indisposed, having influenza.

The anti-oleomargarine bill passed in the House of the Nebraska Legislature.

The Galveston cotton mill operatives, nearly 500 strong, have gone out on a strike.

P. Bogdanoff, the first Secretary of the Russian Legation in Washington, killed himself.

A crowd of about 100 Chinese in bond, en route from Hongkong to Havana, Cuba, passed through Fort Worth.

Colonel Robert Porter, a wealthy stockholder and owner of the famous station, Chicago, died at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Repairs to the submarine cable have been completed. It has left New York with several passengers and a cargo.

James L. Smith, a well-known gambler, died at his home in the city of New York, after a long illness.

He slave today in the presence of the Egyptian ministers. This act constitutes a marriage to the slave, and there will be no regular ceremony.

The prudential committee of the Yale Corporation has accepted the plans for a Phelps memorial gateway, to cost \$100,000.

The Governor of Missouri has repudiated Henry Kaiser and Jacob Heinze, who were to hang for the murder of Stockman Brown.

The Methodist Book Concern, of New York, has declared a dividend to the amount of \$120,000. This is \$20,000 in excess of last year's dividend.

A strike among the building trades on all buildings in course of erection in New York has been declared. It is in sympathy with that of the Electrical Workers' Union.

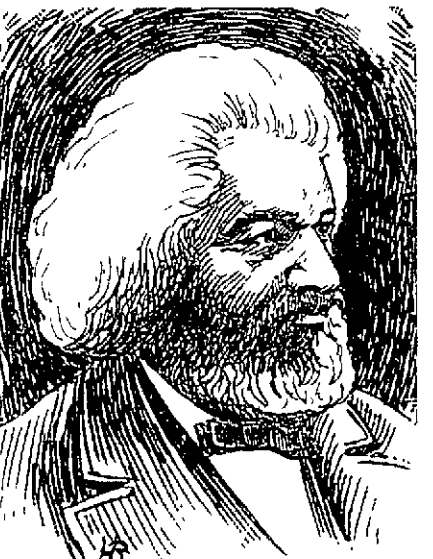
FREDERICK DOUGLASS IS DEAD.

Heart Disease Causes the Demise of the Great Negro Statesman

Remarkable Career of the Most Notable Man of the Colored Race—Particulars of His Sudden Death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Frederick Douglass, the noted freedman orator and diplomat, died a few minutes before seven o'clock tonight at his residence at Anacostas, a suburb of this city, of heart failure. His death was entirely unexpected.

During the afternoon he attended the convention of the women of the United States, now in progress in this city.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
(Reproduced from the San Francisco Chronicle, February 21.)

city and chatted with Susan B. Anthony and others of the leading members, with whom he had been friendly for many years.

When he returned home he said nothing of any feeling of illness, though he expressed himself as being a little exhausted from the climb up the stairs leading from the street to his house, which is on a high terrace. He sat down and chatted with his wife about the women at the convention.

Suddenly he gasped, clapped his hands to his heart and fell back unconscious. A doctor was hastily summoned and arrived within a very few moments, but all efforts to revive him were hopeless from the first. Within twenty minutes after the attack the faint motion of the heart ceased entirely, and the great ex-slave statesman was dead.

Mr. Douglass leaves two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife. His second wife, who is a white woman, survives him.

Frederick Douglass never knew the exact year of his birth, but thought it was in 1817. His father was a white man and his mother a negro slave. He was born at Tuckahoe on the eastern coast of Maryland. He was reared as a slave on the plantation of Colonel Edward Lloyd. At ten years of age, Douglass was transferred to a relative of his owner at Baltimore, but when he was about fifteen his owner took him back again, and he was put to ordinary field labor.

After serving two or three masters, he finally made his escape. He fled to Washington and then to New York, afterward going to New Bedford, Mass., where he married a colored woman and took up his residence. In 1845 he went to England on a lecturing tour, where £150 was subscribed to purchase his freedom. In 1847 he established a weekly newspaper at Rochester, N. Y., called Frederick Douglass' Paper.

In 1871 he was secretary to the Santo Domingo Commission and was made a Presidential Elector for the State of New York in 1872. He was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia by President Hayes, which position he held for several years.

He was made Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia by President Garfield, from which office he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886.

He was appointed Minister to Hayti by President Harrison in 1889. He was sent to Hayti in a United States man-of-war, and arrived on the 8th of October, 1889, just as that country was emerging from one of the most exciting revolutions it had witnessed for years.

Mr. Douglass wrote several books. Among them are "A Narrative of My Experience in Slavery" and "My Bondage and My Freedom."

Douglass was a forcible and fluent speaker, very formidable in debate and convincing in his arguments. The most wonderful thing about the man was his strength of character and his fixity of purpose.

The story of his second marriage is a romantic one. Miss Helen Pitta, whom he married, was a New England woman, a middle-aged clerk in the office of the Recorder of the District of Columbia when Mr. Douglass was appointed United States Marshal. She was a member of an anti-slavery society to which he belonged. They were thrown into each other's arms, and finally became engaged. Her relatives opposed the union on account of his color, but finally yielded to the force of circumstances.



Travelers tell us that when the ocean is pursued it hides its head in the sand, the silly bird appearing to think that if it cannot see its pursuers they cannot see it.

Equally absurd are those medical advisers who prescribe for the symptoms and not the source of a disease. Oftentimes they do this because the patient desires it, unwisely demanding that eruptions or other skin troubles be effaced at once. To do this it is necessary to use poisonous applications, which must sooner or later aggravate the disease or cause it to appear in new and more dangerous form.

There is scarcely a single ill to which flesh is heir but what has its origin in impure blood. Therefore, the only way to cure these troubles is through

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the blood. And the remedy which has proved itself powerful and successful when all other prescriptions and treatment failed, is certainly the safest and surest for you to take.

Read what Rev. Mr. Schnell, a respected pastor of Apalachin, N. Y., has to say about its success in his case:

"Apalachin, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1894. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"My Dear Sirs: In view of the beneficial effects I have had from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla I wish to give the following

testimonial as to its value. I have several times in my life been badly

Poisoned With Creeping Ivy, once when a boy and once when in mature life, so badly that I had to have medical treatment. As the old school of medicine simply tried to remove the symptoms instead of trying to remove the source of them, much of the poison was left in my system to appear in an itching humor on my body with every violent exertion in warm weather. At all times there were more or less indications of poison in my blood, up to a year ago last winter, when

Large Sores Broke Out on my body. I then purchased of our druggist, L. N. Hopkins, a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using that and a half of another bottle, the sores and humor disappeared. I attended the Christian Endeavor Convention in

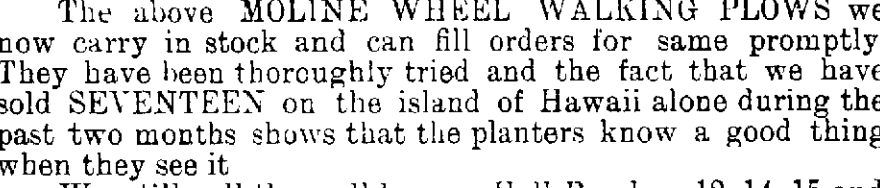
Montreal and also visited the World's Fair in the hottest weather last summer. Was on the go all the time, but

Had No Recurrence of the burning and itching sensation which had marred every previous summer's outing. I, therefore, have occasion to be enthusiastic in my praises of Hood's Sarsaparilla."

SAMUEL S. SCHNELL, pastor of Free Baptist Church.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them. 25c. per box.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16-inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16 inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for clearing sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to

E. O. Hall & Son.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY President.

Assets December 31st, 1893 : \$186,707,680.14

A Good Record, the Best Guarantee for the Future

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

S. B. ROSE,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

Something New!

Join the Columbia Bicycle Club.

AYER'S Hair Vigor RESTORES COLOR - AND - PROMOTES Abundant Growth OF THE HAIR. It cures itching humors and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a household medicine which assures PAIN or EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and VIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHCEA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, report that it acts as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHCEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the GREAT PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRIPTURAL IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s. 1/4d., 3s. 3d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 13 Great Russell Street, London C.W.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH

ALL THE WORLD OVER THE REMOVED RHEUMATISM COUGH REMEDY. Its success is attested throughout the world by the innumerable testimonials.

20,000 CHEMISTS Sell It.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth. Loosens the phlegm immediately. Night cough quickly relieved. See trade mark as above on each wrapper.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the government stamp. Refuse imitations. Established 1824. Squatters and farmers when ordering their stores should not omit this time-honored cough remedy.

FOR A COUGH—POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, etc. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout the Australian, New Zealand and Cape Colonies. Bottles 1s. 1/4d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd. 1885-20.

Death to High Prices.

We are making a specialty of furnishing the Islands with Magazines and papers. Write us for prices, and we will save you money. If you want to subscribe for any paper or magazine published in the world, will pay you to write to us.

CHAS. SCHARP & CO., Wellington Block, Honolulu, H.I. Publishers of Liberator Hawaiian Music 1887-88.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PAHALA.

A Japanese Instantly Killed and
Seven Injured

RAILROAD CAR JUMPS THE TRACK

A Brakeman Loses Control of the Car
While Descending a Steep Grade.
Several Springs of Water Found
Above the Pahala Plantation.

Kat (Hawaii), March 3.—On Saturday morning a car started from Pahala, with eight Japanese who were going to work on the road between Pahala and Punaluu. As it is a steep grade, no engine is required to take the car down. The man attending to the brake lost control of it. The car attained a great speed, and in going around one of the sharp curves jumped the track, throwing all the men from the car, killing Hiashiki instantly, and injuring the other seven. Two of them were badly hurt; one of them may die.

As soon as Manager Walton heard of it, he telephoned for Dr. Capron and Deputy-Sheriff Yates, and started himself for the scene of the accident. Arriving there shortly afterward, he had the men taken to Punaluu, where the doctor and Deputy-Sheriff Yates soon arrived.

On making an examination, the doctor discovered that Hiashiki had his neck broken, one of the other men had his skull broken, and the others were cut and bruised about the head and body.

All possible aid was rendered to the wounded. The two most seriously injured were taken to the hospital. Coroner Yates held an inquest on the body of Hiashiki, and the jury rendered a verdict that death was accidental and attached the blame to no one.

This is the first accident of the kind that ever happened on this road. The cars have run in the same manner for the last nine years. These same eight men have been coming down the road to work on a car in the same way for over six weeks, the same man being on the brake.

It is reported that Manager Walton has found several springs of water in the woods above the plantation. They will be of great benefit to the plant. A party of natives are scouring the woods for more water. The general opinion is that there is water there, but the question is how to find it.

Strong winds have prevailed during the last week, and no rain.

DOINGS IN SPRECKELSVILLE.

Baseball on Maui—Personal and Other Notes.

SPRECKELSVILLE, (Maui), March 4th.—Mr. Stoddart, chief engineer, has just returned from a trip to Honolulu where he has been taking measurements of the Scotch mill which belongs to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, but has been lying idle at Irwin's warehouse at Honolulu. Mr. Stoddart intends to add three more rollers to the present mill at Spreckelsville, making an eight roller battery of it.

Mr. Eldredge, the surveyor, is lying dangerously ill at the club house. He was taken ill while surveying a new ditch for the company at Kailua. This new ditch in addition to the new pumping plant, which the company is putting in, will double the amount of water and it is expected that 20,000 tons of sugar will be raised in the near future.

The mill has closed for about six weeks to make alterations.

Dr. Raymond has opened an office in Wailuku.

Mr. Oleson has resigned his managership of the company's store here after a long term of service, and his place is filled by Mr. Tim Lyons, formerly of the company's store at Kahului. The company intends to move the store from its present location on the Government road to near the mill and run a special train Saturday evenings to accommodate its patrons.

M. J. McLean has returned from Kipahulu where he has been visiting his brother for the past week.

Dr. Eiger, chemist of the H. C. & S. Co., is going to Lualaba to look after his experiments with sugar beet raising there.

There was a very interesting game of baseball played at Spreckelsville on the first of the month, between a nine composed of players from the H. C. & S. Co.'s plantation and a nine from Kahului. The game was hotly contested from

start to finish. The H. C. & S. Co. ran a special train to the grounds to accommodate spectators. Way Luku, Kahului and Spreckelsville.

Following is the score of the game:

H. C. & S. Co. 1000 100 100 100
Kahului 100 000 00 100 100

Umpire, Mr. Cummings of Way Luku.

The H. C. & S. Co. had a good time to hear from some good amateur from Honolulu.

WITH THE COFFEE PLANTERS.

Commissioner Armstrong Getting Points in Kona District.

On Monday, the 4th, Mr. W. N. Armstrong, chairman of the Labor Commission, called the coffee planters of North Kona together at Kailua, and held a conference with them on the subject of labor.

The questions discussed were, the relative value of the Japanese and Portuguese labor; the prices paid for it; the effect on coffee cultivation of any increased price of it; the feasibility of encouraging small farmers from the United States, or Europe, to settle in the country; what the effects of it would be, socially and politically.

There were many conflicting views on these subjects. The conference, however, served to bring out much information on the subject, and will enable the Labor Commission to outline some policy on the subject, which will foster the coffee industry. The planters of the district have formed an organization for mutual benefit, which will bring their interests before the Government.

Something for Nothing.

The Hobron Drug Company are giving away two interesting and instructive books. One of the books is entitled "Health," the other "Beauty," handsomely illustrated. Angier's Letter Scale, for weighing letters, etc., is a novel and useful little article. All our readers should take advantage of this liberal offer.

Reports received from the other islands indicate that the news of the sentence of Liliuokalani has not excited any particular display of feeling among her former supporters, the result of the findings of the Commission being taken as a matter of course.

"Kiss me, Jack, and let me go."

ONCE, long ago, I was witness to a duel in California. The two men had been bosom friends, but had quarreled about (or course) a woman. Splendid fellows both—strong, brave, and ambitious. As they stood in a clear space among the pine trees near Sacramento, pale as lilies, steady as rocks, weapons in hand waiting for the word, the rising sun shining athwart the line of vision, they presented a picture too often seen in 1856. The pistols cracked almost simultaneously. One man stood erect, evidently untouched; the other fell upon his back and lay straight and still. Seconds, surgeons, and spectators rushed to his side. He was "all there," mind as well as body. "No, don't disturb me," he said coolly to the doctor. "I'm shot fatally and shall die in five minutes. Call Jack and be quick." Pistol still in hand, his antagonist came and bent over his erstwhile enemy. The excitement among the crowd was intense; the dying man alone was calm. "Jack, my darling old boy," he said, "forgive me and for give her. Kiss me and let me go." A minute later and he was dead, with Jack lying across his body, crying like a baby.

After I have told you another and very different story, I'll show you wherein they teach the same lesson.

There is no tragedy in this one; nevertheless, it is of wider human interest than the other. A woman had been ill more or less all her life. The details are commonplace enough, and yet they will appeal to millions who care nothing for the jealousies of young men in love.

"At times," she says, "I suffered from pains at the back of the head, and a sense of weight, and felt tired and weary, yet it was not from lack of sleep. I had a strange feeling, too, of something hanging over me, as of some evil or danger that I could not explain or define.

"My appetite was variable; sometimes I could eat anything and again I could not touch any food at all. But I was never laid up by my illness.

Please note the last sentence. It may seem like the weakest, but really is the strongest point in this lady's statement. We will tell you why in a moment.

She goes on: "Still I was often in misery, but got along fairly well until August, 1880, when I had a severe attack of rheumatism. First, he great toe of my right foot and the thumb of my right hand grew hot and painful. After a time the trouble extended to my back and hips. I could not straighten myself; I was almost bent double. Month after month I was like this, getting little or no sleep at all. Medical treatment proved of no benefit to me. In December, 1891, the pain almost drove me mad. My face was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and my eyes were so covered by the enlarged lids that I could scarcely see. There was a constant ringing in my ears, and the doctors said I had erysipelas.

"For days and days I could not walk across the floor, and for some time I was able to move about only by taking hold of the furniture or other objects. When all other means had been tried and had failed Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup was recommended to me. A single bottle did me a deal of good. I kept on with it, and soon was stronger and in better health than for forty years previously. I still take an occasional dose and continue in good health notwithstanding my age (48), and the 'change of life.' I tell everyone what the Syrup has done for me, and give my permission to publish what I have said. Yours truly (Signed) MRS. MARY JANE MILLER, 18, Walker's buildings, Brewery Lane, Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, October 12th, 1892.

Now for the lesson of both these incidents, what is it? This that it is not people in desperate extremities who suffer most. Pain is in proportion to the resistance to disease. Those who surrender, who are in despair, who give up, have present punishment largely remitted. Dying persons are the most comfortable of all. Hopelessness and dissolution administer their own anodynes. Those who are not laid up, who are ill, and yet work and struggle, need pity and help. This lady was one, and to such Mother Seigel always proves a friend.

REPAIRS AT THE QUARANTINE.

Board of Health Authorizes Expenditure of \$650

Electricity at Insane Asylum.

Board To Cooperate With Bishop Gulston In Getting Lay Brothers For Boys' Home—Fluke Liver on Other Islands—Applications Received.

The Board of Health held its regular session Wednesday p. m. After the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, President Smith read the report of the slaughter-house inspector. This showed that the liver fluke is making its appearance in the other islands, though it has not thus far become so general as on the island of Oahu. Of fifteen animals killed at Waiakapu twelve were affected.

Mr. Smith reported that he had conferred with Bishop Gulston regarding the matter of placing Brother Dutton in charge of the boys' home at Molokai as manager. The bishop had expressed his approval, and further stated that he intended to go to Europe soon to select the four lay brothers who were to assist Brother Dutton in the work at Kalawao. A letter to the bishop was read announcing that the board would pay the traveling expenses of the brothers from Europe and \$20 a month and usual expenses as soon as they began their work under Brother Dutton.

A letter from Dr. Lindley was read, which brought up the matter of district physicians overdrawn on the allowance of drugs. The secretary was instructed to inform the firms furnishing drugs to send the district physicians the total footings of the amount they had drawn up to the time of each consignment that they might know when they had reached the limit of their allowance.

The applications for positions of Dr. R. J. Bentley, New Westminster, B. C.; G. A. Turner and E. C. Aldrich were placed on file, and the secretary instructed to inform them that there were no vacancies at present.

The matter of the bread contract was brought up. It was voted to award the contract to Love's bakery at 3 1/2 cents per pound, on condition that this firm does not make charge for cases. This charge being made, the contract will be given J. T. Waterhouse, whose figures are lower.

A commission as temporary Government physician was voted Dr. Bresee. The fact that Dr. Goto's term expires March 31st was called to attention. The doctor will be called upon for a report on his experiments, and at the expiration of his term, turn his patients over to Dr. Oliver.

Dr. Herbert submitted the figures made by Mr. Hoffmann of the cost of providing the insane asylum with electric lights. The cost of fitting all the buildings is placed at \$450, and the new building alone, \$125. On account of the limit of the appropriation, it was decided to wire the new building, which can be done to much better advantage while the building is going up. A general discussion of the improvements necessary at the asylum followed, during which Dr. Herbert pointed out the necessity of new locks on the rooms. The committee on the asylum was instructed to submit a report on the cost and best methods of making these improvements.

Dr. Day called attention to the crying necessity of repairs at the quarantine station, on the buildings, fences, water tanks, wharf and water pipe. It was found that the appropriation remaining was sufficient to allow going forward with the improvements and it was voted to authorize repairs, the amount expended not to exceed \$650.

Several communications were received from Mr. Meyers, some of which were put over to the next meeting, at which Mr. Meyers expects to be present.

Read the following extract from a letter of Chas. M. Gutfeld, of Reedley, Fresno Co., Cal. "It is with pleasure I tell you that by one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of a very severe cold. My head was completely stopped up and I could not sleep at night. I can recommend this remedy." A cold nearly always starts in the head and afterwards extends to the throat and lungs. By using this remedy freely as soon as the cold has been contracted it will cure the cold at once and prevent it from extending to the lungs. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin.

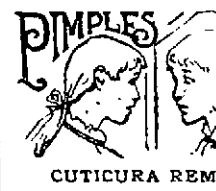
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DRY GOODS,

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Silesias, Sievelings, Stiffenings, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammaras &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

SADDLES,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Plans, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Salt Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wapping Paper, Earlaps, Filterpress Cloth,
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Steel Rails, 18 and 20,
R. R. Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, R. R. Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets,
Dew-Johns and Corks, &c.
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Hawaiian Sugar and Rice,

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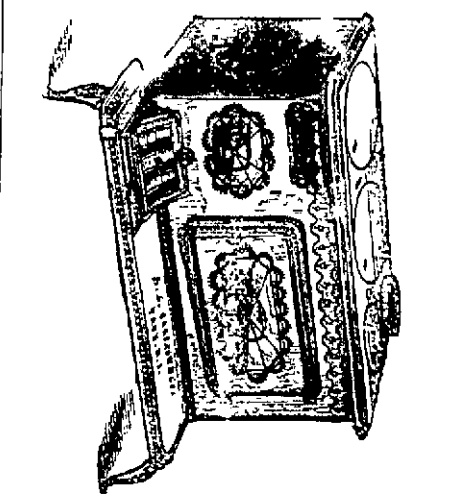
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SPECIAL ADVERTISING

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRI. MARCH 8, 1895.

It will be a good many years before negroes of the Southern States will have such an able representative of their cause as Frederick Douglass. Possessed of broader intellectual capacity than the general run of his people, Mr. Douglass was at the same time a living example of what education will do for the negro and an unquestioned proof that, given ordinary educational advantages, the blacks will make as law-abiding and desirable citizens of America as the average foreigner that comes into the country. There is but one solution to the race problem of the South and when the Southern whites overcome prejudices and allow children, irrespective of race or color, the same opportunities as their own they will be free from many of the perplexing problems now confronting them. Frederick Douglass, as an arduous supporter of these principles will always be given an undying prominence in the history of the United States.

The Samoan question bids fair to come to the front in American politics with renewed force in consequence of England's disposition to advance its interests in the islands. The San Francisco Chronicle says of Sir Edward Grey's answer to Government queries: "Sir Edward denied that Germany contemplated annexing Samoa, and he also informed the inquisitive that the United States has not intimated its intention of abandoning its exclusive claim to Pago-Pago as a coaling station. The brevity of the cable dispatches makes it difficult to divine the object of these queries, but they suggest the idea that a more active interest is taken by the British in the affairs of Samoa than Americans show, and that there is some grounds for the suspicions that overtures have been made to the United States by Great Britain and Germany to induce this country to abandon its claim to Pago-Pago. The publication of the dispatch will probably cause some Senator to introduce a resolution of inquiry regarding the State Department's dealings with Samoa, and this will perhaps draw out the fact that Gresham has been trying to please Great Britain by assuring it that we don't value Samoa or the coaling privileges of Pago-Pago."

There are comparatively few who appreciate the valuable work being done by the ladies of the city through the medium of the free kindergarten. The children of the various nationalities have at a tender age lessons of application and study instilled in their minds, which must result in a broader development as they come more in contact with the world. Was it not for these schools the boys and girls must of necessity spend the greater part of their early years about their homes and the street learning little that will fit the girls for a higher life in the home or the boys for citizens of more than average intelligence. The Chinese and Japanese become more Anglicized, the beneficial effects of which will show itself in raising the moral and mental tone of a portion, be it ever so small, of the race to say the least. What though the Chinaman does return to his country and the Japanese or Portuguese does, as many claim, learn the ways of the American simply for his own aggrandizement, the community cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that there is a large number of children coming up who will have a right to the claim of citizenship, and from a selfish point of view if nothing else it is necessary these boys and girls should be as well educated as circumstances will allow. If the ladies are willing to give their time and energy to the work, they should certainly be given every financial encouragement possible.

COLD COMFORT FROM CONGRESS.

The advice from the Coast published this morning are of sufficiently late date that, unless the Fifty-third Congress underwent a strange and unprecedented change of heart in its dying days, the fate of the measures in which this country is directly interested can be forecast with a reasonable degree of certainty. The Nicaragua Canal bill is irrevocably sidetracked and the United States stands a good chance of reckoning this measure among the lost opportunities should England see fit to take the initiative and refuse to subject its interests to the sweet erratic will of legislators who will not take action themselves, and at the same time endeavor to prevent other nations from gaining any advantage.

The cable question is fortunate in being tacked on the Diplomatic and Consul bill which puts the matter in such a position that it cannot "die for want of breath" but must be killed, if such is to be its fate, by duly recorded votes of the members of the House. While there is a possible chance of the Senate amendment being accepted by a narrow margin, the advice indicate that it was on the verge of defeat. The enemies of the measure have used the bill to incorporate a private international cable company, against the Government assuming control of the work which private capitalists are ready to carry forward. At the same time there is no possible hope of the corporation receiving what it has asked. An unalloyed dog-in-the-manger policy seems a very probable result. As much as the United States professes to be hostile to England's gaining a hold in this country even to the extent of landing a cable on our territory it must sooner or later come to the realization that all nations of the world will not jeopardize the necessities consequence to the increased importance of the commerce of the Pacific simply because representatives of the American people cannot come to a decision whether the Government or a private corporation shall lay and control the Hawaiian cable. There is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue, notwithstanding the men elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress promise to do better than their predecessors. Promises don't lay cables. There is cold comfort in the action of Congress up to date, for those anxious to extend American interests on the Pacific ocean.

There is not a shadow of a doubt that the spirit of the American people is strongly in favor of the construction of a Pacific cable controlled by their Government. It now remains to be seen whether their newly elected representatives will appreciate this sufficiently to act promptly in inaugurating a policy that has a view to something beyond the passing day or hour.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND RACE PROBLEM.

The better class of people of the Southern States have come to the conclusion that one of the potent factors in the solution of the race problem is the suppression of the liquor traffic. While they do not aim at a complete prohibition, they see plainly that some arrangement must be reached to prevent the wanton sale of liquor to an irresponsible people. In States with a large negro population it is recognized that it is liquor that converted had negroes into fiends, and was responsible for the outrages which have incited lynching and lawlessness.

The closing of saloons has been found essential to the safety of women and children in districts where the whites are largely outnumbered. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing on the subject, states that local option has furnished a practical method of accomplishing this object, with the least possible resistance from public opinion. For example, in Arkansas the sale of liquor is regulated, first, by the majority vote of the citizens of a county, second, by special enactments prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within a radius of from three to ten miles of

a church or a school house, and third, by petition of a majority of the adults in a county or town, every woman being permitted a voice in the decision of the matter. Through the operation of these three laws the saloon has disappeared from a majority of the counties of Arkansas. There is said to be only one open saloon from Little Rock to Van Buren, on the border of the State—a distance of 100 miles.

From a casual view of the situation, local option seems to be a practical manner of bringing about temperance reform. While Captain Tillman's South Carolina dispensary law has, taken as a whole, proven a dismal failure, it has broken up the custom of treating, bar-room sociability is at an end, and intemperance is lessened thereby. It is plainly shown that where ignorant races have to be dealt with, the indiscriminate sale of liquor is particularly dangerous to the general welfare of the community.

AN INTERESTING decision which shows the foolish extent to which labor organizations allow themselves to be carried, was recently made in Queensland under the act which prohibits Polynesians being employed for skilled labor. Suit was brought because a Polynesian was employed in breaking rock in the field with a sledge and drill, and the judge was called upon to define whether or not pounding rock in this manner could be construed as coming under the head of skilled workmanship. The judge in rendering his verdict says, the Polynesian island laborer has been allowed to clear land of scrub, and also up to the present time permitted to use certain tools to break up stones and remove them, and he can then be employed to dig holes in the ground for the reception of cane plants. The process of drilling, in this instance, seemed to have been performed with the most primitive instrument in use. "A certain amount of practice in such work may be necessary to perform it expeditiously; but it cannot, in my opinion, be classed as skilled labor, if that were a proper objection."

The skilled laborers of Queensland must be getting in pretty hard straits to go into litigation on account of a farmer employing an ignorant field hand to break up rocks.

The tenacity with which the Nation holds to its support of the administration's Hawaiian policy is an exhibition of American journalism which though quite general is fast going out of date. The Nation set out to support President Cleveland, and the loyalty or bigotry, better the latter, of the editor to each and every act of the administration has led him a merry chase up diplomatic hills and down political dales to find good and sufficient data to explain the righteousness of his cause. It is done on much the same principle that a man gives his life for a friend. Fortunately for the United States and this country as well, the majority of the public journals have shown that there is a limit to the elasticity of even a partisan editor's opinions. The American politician stands in wholesome fear of the independent newspapers, which have made and unmade more than one political career.

HONOLULU CRICKETERS

Decide to Open the Season on April 13th Next.

The Honolulu cricketers held a very successful meeting last night in the parlors of the Arlington.

About fifteen members were present. A committee was appointed to arrange for a smoking concert to take place in the near future.

It was voted that the cricket season open on the 13th of April. President V. H. Kiteat resigned his office on account of clerical duties. He recommended as his successor Mr. Brauch, who was duly elected.

The other officers are as follows: Vice president, Tom Lishman; secretary and treasurer, R. L. Auerbach; captain, A. R. Hatfield; vice captain, F. B. A. Brauch; executive officers, W. L. Stanley, A. Garcia and F. P. Patton. These with the president constitute the board of management.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The Hamilton Star thinks that the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States is not at all desirable.

If Mrs. Dennis really has had a share in the conspiracy to overthrow the Hawaiian Republic by force, it will go hard with her. But doubtless her head is secure, which is more than would have been true of President Dole if the conditions were reversed.—H. Sun Journal.

If Bro. Mitchell could be favored with a sight of the mongrel population of Chinese, Malays, Japanese, Portuguese and South Sea Islanders, the Hawaiian national debt, and a dozen or more other detestable things down there, his opposition would be considerably intensified.—The (Wash.) Mountaineer.

It is a pity that the Hawaiian question is complicated with partisan politics so much that nine-tenths of the newspapers in the country use the Hawaiian matter to make a point either for or against the Cleveland administration, totally regardless of even sound national policy, to say nothing of questions of abstract right or wrong.—S. F. Report.

This is the end of the "royal line" of Kamehameha, the "Kanakia Napoleon." There are a number of British subjects under arrest, as well as some American citizens, for complicity in the recent conspiracy. These persons are now appealing to the Ministers of their respective countries for protection. They deserve none. It is the duty of this country to protect its citizens when they are unjustly treated in foreign countries. But when they mix themselves up in the domestic broils of foreign governments with which this country is at peace, they are entitled to no shelter under the protecting folds of the American flag.—S. F. Argonaut.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING.

Building Committee Appointed and New Members Elected.

A large number of persons were present at the business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last night, at which time matters of great interest were discussed and passed upon.

A short meeting of the directors was held before the general business meeting.

A building committee was appointed to look after the construction of the new building. Besides overseeing the work on the building, they have authority to make arrangements for the new gymnasium apparatus. The committee consists of P. C. Jones, F. J. Lowrey and A. B. Wood.

The matter of renewing jail services was brought up, but it was deemed advisable to postpone such services until after the removal of martial law.

The information was given that Rev. Henry Varley, the evangelist, who passed through here on the Arawa yesterday, would probably return to Honolulu in the near future. Communication will be carried on with him and in case of his return an effort will be made to have him remain over one steamer for the purpose of giving a series of lectures.

Seven new members were elected. They are as follows: John W. Tregloan, Wm. J. Stoddart, W. L. Fletcher, and Alex. C. Campbell, active members; Gilbert McNicoll, James Kaili, and Joe Marques, associate members.

The employment committee reported five situations secured for young men during the month of February last. The devotional committee reported a total of 312 persons present during the meetings. The secretary's report showed a prosperous condition of the Y. M. C. A. at the present time.

MOTHERS' CLUB FORMED.

Will Meet to Advance Knowledge and Interest in Kindergarten.

A number of ladies met yesterday morning at the ladies' parlor of Central Union Church and organized a Mothers' club, for the study of the aims and methods of the kindergarten system. Mrs. Prof. Dumas was chosen as leader.

Mrs. T. W. Hobron, secretary, and Miss Margaret Hopper, treasurer.

The club plans to meet on the first and third Mondays of each month at 3 o'clock, in the training class room at Queen Emma Hall.

It is proposed to charge a small admission fee to cover the cost of what books or papers are needed for the work of the class.

The subject for the next meeting will be "The Life and Work of Froebel," at which time Mrs. Dumas will read a paper on that topic. Notice of the meeting will be given when the time comes.

There are many in the community who desire to learn more about the true purpose of this great system and all such, be they mothers or teachers or others are cordially invited to join the club.

NEWS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.

Largest Crop for Years Expected in Hamakua District.

Dry Season Has Stimulated the Planters.—Remarks on Wava and Means.

OOKALA, Hawaii, March 2. The rainy weather of the past four months has been of great service in promoting the growth of all manner of vegetation, and particularly to the sugar cane, which is thriving wonderfully well throughout the length and breadth of the district.

The outlook, therefore, for a good crop is almost an assured fact, while for the season of 1896, from present appearances, there will be the largest crop ever taken off in this district.

The past dry season, instead of discouraging the planters, has seemed to stimulate them to greater exertions, and everywhere larger crops are being planted.

At Paunah, at the Hamakua plantations, larger crops are to be planted. The Kukaianu Plantation Company have already 200 acres of the finest land on the place cleared, and will clear as much more for planting. It is confidently expected that with moderately fair weather this plantation will in a year or two surpass anything ever done here.

In the sugar mills are noticed evidences of improvement in almost every department, and this is more particularly true of the grinding. Indeed, the grinding in most of the mills surpasses anything of the kind ever seen here up to this date, and at Paunah, where they have lately put in place a cane shredder, the improvement is something marvelous. This machine is a revelation to most people, and most everyone acknowledges it to be the best improvement ever made in a sugar mill. At the Hamakua mill there is also some very fine work being done, and it seems doubtful if a five roller mill can do better than this mill is doing at the present time.

Quite a number of improvements, which are said to be of great benefit are here noticed. One of these is a Denning's superheat clarifier which is giving the best possible satisfaction. Much benefit has also been derived from putting the condensers of vacuum pans and triple effect down close to the pump, as well as by increasing the number of mud presses and rollers. The coolers look as though they were made on the place, and they are some of the best that have been seen. The steam boilers and superheaters are also doing splendidly here and are furnishing an abundance of steam.

The triple effect at this place also works with astonishing rapidity and it is almost impossible to keep it in juice, notwithstanding forty per cent. of water is often used in maceration.

At Kukaianu they are also making everything ready to do good work. This mill started to grind in the early part of February, but as the cane was being green they shut down again. Rose bamboo is said to be the richest cane in the world, but at the same time it makes the poorest fuel of anything on earth when green, and it is none too good when ripe.

The Ookaia mill, it is understood, is also doing good work. Mr. Walker, the manager, has solved the fuel question and now has plenty of steam. I should say at the commencement of the crop, on account of the greenness of the cane, most mills have some difficulty in getting steam, and when rose bamboo is used it seems almost impossible to do much of anything with it.

Mr. Walker, however, instead of trying to burn this stuff returns to the old method, and dries it in the trash house, and thus at a trifling expense obviates all the difficulties of having green trash. It is a most singular fact, that while extra machinery is constantly being added to sugar mills, and while more work is constantly being done in them, the steam boilers usually remain the same and they are expected to do all the extra work with power fuel or what is called green trash. This trash, however, burns fairly well when the cane is ripe, but no one will say that it is as good as dry trash, even then.

It is a question in some mills of either buying more boilers, or of using dry trash, and as the main difficulty is only for a month or two at the commencement of the crop some of the managers prefer to dry it or at least a part of it.

COURT NOTES.

The proceedings commenced on Wednesday by J. O. Carter, administrator of the estate of Henri G. McGrew, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, are entirely friendly in their character, Mr. Rose, the agent of the company, never having denied the indebtedness of the company, but merely wishing a judgment of a competent court to determine of two claimants which is to receive the money.

In the case of J. K. Sumner vs. M. F. Crandell, an answer denying generally the allegations of the complaint has been filed.

In the matter of the estate of Maria King, the executors, Bruce and Alex. J. Cartwright, have filed their accounts as executors and trustees under the will, and petition for the approval thereof and their discharge as such executors.

Huckfeldt & Co have filed a petition asking that Kwong Hop Lung & Co be declared bankrupts, and have filed a bond of \$1000 in support thereof.

The accounts of Mary E. Beckley, as guardian of Samuel Kimila, have been approved, and her petition for discharge as such guardian has been granted.

Timely Topics

March 5, 1895.

There's more satisfaction in the possession of a good cooking stove than in a large family of children. We have sold to three-fourths of the families here our celebrated Pansy stoves, and have never had a complaint from persons using them. They are good bakers and economists in fuel. We have them from \$15 to \$25 according to size. If you are in need of a stove you cannot do better than buy a Pansy.

The reason so many newly painted houses in Honolulu look so well, is because Hendry's Ready Mixed Paints are being used.

We have these made especially for this trade, because the climate is so severe on wooden houses that ordinary paints will not last any time. The pigment used in our paints is the very finest, and we have in addition to this a certain quantity of white zinc and Japan added. It is this combination that makes the paint retain color and gloss longer than the average ready mixed paints, or even white lead and oil that are mixed "while you wait."

Our stock of Wrought Iron Lamps is being rapidly disposed of; the people who buy them are those who understand harmony, and who recognize the fact that this style blends with almost any decorations. This lot was selected from the best at the factory, the burners are the celebrated B & H and the price will be quite satisfactory.

We have more sorts of Filters for ridding drinking water of impurities than you have any idea of. That a filter is a necessary article around a house, every physician in the country will testify. If you doubt the physician take a bucket of water from the hydrant and let it stand twenty four hours and see if you can count the millions of squirming things that are in the water.

The Avery Plantation Implements have proven a boom to managers whose aim it is to get off large crops at small expense. The following letters are the opinions of the gentlemen who wrote them, they are a sort of echo of the expressions of managers who had used the implements before.

ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY, PAPAIOKOU, HAWAII, February 25, 1895. MR. JOHN A. SCOTT, Waimuku, Hawaii. DEAR SIR:—The Onomea Sugar Company has now in use three of the stable Diggers.

I think these machines are indispensable for the proper cultivation of ratoon.

We have never had an implement that would so thoroughly loosen the earth around the stools, and put the soil in such condition that the air, moisture and fertilizer would so readily find access to the fine roots of the cane and the roots around them.

I am glad to testify to the merits of these tools. The sugar Land Disc Cultivators arrived too late for me to use in the cultivation of the last young plant and ratoon, but I believe they will prove to be very useful and labor saving implements in districts where cane is raised without irrigation.

Yours Truly, WM. W. GONDALE, Manager Onomea Sugar Company.

HAKALAU, HAWAII, February 16, 1895. MR. E. K. HENDRY, President and Manager Hawaiian Hardware Company, Honolulu, Oahu.

We use the Avery Movable Digger, Fertilizer Distributor and Cane Cultivator. They save labor and do the work claimed for them. The Stable Digger I consider a particularly good implement.

Yours Truly,

Geo. Ho's,

Manager Hakalan Plantation Company.

These gentlemen are known as conservative managers, neither of them apt to adopt new fangled implements unless there was something in them. The letters show their appreciation of the work done by the implements.

We will be pleased to furnish photographs or any information regarding these implements to persons interested.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

807 PORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

G. Camarinos left for San Francisco on the Arawa.

Honolulu will not be issued for the time yet, if at all.

Steamer Kahului from Kahu arrived this morning.

Number of tourists returned to the volcano by the Hall.

Number of lawyers from this are attending court at Nawili.

Additional number of cells being constructed at the Oahu.

Mr. Parker and Captain Ross left the Philadelphia yesterday morning.

Opium shipped to the Coast the Miowera will net the Government \$50,000.

Charles J. Faik has been appointed consular agent of the United States at Mahukona.

The health of Mrs. Dominis has much improved since her transfer to the Executive building.

S. G. Wilder and Dr. J. Brodier are among the passengers for Vancouver by the Miowera.

President Dole and a few friends will start this morning on a trip around the island by way of the Kali and Waiialua.

August Dreier manager of the Elele plantation, Kauai, arrived on the Mikahala yesterday morning with his family.

The cadets of the Philadelphia are working very hard for their examinations which are to come off very soon at Annapolis.

Rev. Henry Varley, the evangelist, was a through passenger on the Arawa yesterday. He has been lecturing in the Colonies.

Lieutenant Holi and Officer Logan, who were wounded in the late revolution, are to be sent to the Volcano House to recuperate.

In spite of the cry of hard times, more goods are being imported than for years past, and considerable building is going on in a quiet sort of way.

George Markham was acquitted on the charge of treason for which he was tried by the Military Commission, and is correspondingly happy.

Mrs. Von Holt and Miss Maria Von Holt left on the Arawa for a two months' visit to Mrs. Garstin, a sister of Mrs. Von Holt, at Redlands, Yolo county, Cal.

The funeral of Captain Kibling took place yesterday afternoon from the Central Union Church, a large number of the friends of the deceased being present.

Christopher Willis, recently discharged from the Survey Office for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, left on the Miowera for Vancouver.

Four Catholic priests were through passengers by the Arawa. They put in the afternoon in visiting the Catholic Mission here, and in driving about the city.

Prospects are good for the rebuilding of the Opera House on a more extended scale, but everything depends on J. D. Spreckels who has not yet been heard from.

M. C. Bailey, a clerk for auctioneer Levy, had made every preparation to leave on the Miowera, but at the last moment his passport was stopped and he is still with us.

Mrs. Dominis has refused to leave Washington Place to British Commissioner Hawes or anyone else. Charles B. Wilson has charge of the premises and will see that they are kept in good order.

At the meeting of the Honolulu cricketers, held last night in the Arlington parlors, it was voted that a letter of condolence be drafted and sent to the relatives of the late Charles L. Carter, who was a member of the club.

It is stated that C. W. Ashford, before his departure, made dire threats to members of the Government of what he would do for the Republic at the Coast. On the return suggestion, that the Government might make known facts in its possession, the action of Mr. Ashford on arriving on terra firma will be watched with considerable interest.

Admitted to the Bar.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Cooper made an order admitting William Lucas Stanley to the membership of the Hawaiian bar. Mr. Stanley passed his examination with flying colors, reflecting credit not only on himself, but on General A. S. Hartwell, in whose office he has been studying for some months past. Mr. Stanley received his early education in the University of Dublin and with his present associations cannot have otherwise than a brilliant future before him.

WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN.

Remarkable Growth of the Free Kindergarten Movement

What the Ladies of the City are Doing to Educate the Children Portuguese to Have a New Building Facts and Figures of Interest to the Community.



The kindergarten in all its admirable phases is abroad in the city of Honolulu and bids fair to spread throughout the country.

The healthy progress of the free kindergarten work among the different nationalities has made Queen Emma hall with its gathering of nations, an object of interest to visitors to the country as well as many of the older citizens of the city. In fact there are comparatively few people of the community who appreciate the vast amount of labor of love that has been done by the ladies of the Woman's Board of Missions for the wonderful success that has attended their efforts. Children, almost waifs of the street, have been brought in and given the advanced opportunities for early education enjoyed by the more fortunate children of this and other countries. The movement has not been inaugurated over three years and it was not until the fiscal year, beginning June, 1894, that more than two or three schools of this character existed in the country. Within the last few months, however, the active philanthropic spirit of the good ladies of the community has resulted in better accommodations and a broadening of the work that has been quite phenomenal.

Through the kindness of Mrs. M. T. Hyde, president of the Woman's Board, a representative of the ADVERTISER recently visited the various schools while in session. Queen Emma hall is the center of activity and a more interesting combination of educational play can hardly be imagined. Nearly one hundred children are busily engaged from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, with a class of work which is a most interesting diversion to their minds. The nationalities are divided, the Hawaiian, Japanese and foreign children being in separate rooms. While it is hard to say which feature the children are most interested in, certain it is that the opening exercises of songs and marching are entered into with a vigor that indicates that they see nothing of the hum-drum features of school life.

Miss Hannah Eastman formerly engaged in kindergarten work at San Francisco is general superintendent of the free kindergarten. She has quite a load on her shoulders being obliged to give instruction to the teachers as well as have a general supervision of the different departments. The remarkable popularity of the schools speaks well not only for Miss Eastman's abilities, but for the interest shown by the ladies having charge of the various rooms.

In the Hawaiian room some twenty or thirty little black-eyed, bright native boys and girls were singing one of their opening songs. These children enjoy the musical part of their instruction more than the others perhaps. "Let's have soft, sweet singing," were the cautioning remarks of Miss Eastman as the little ones piped up a tone higher on the appearance of visitors. Mrs. Torbell, of Springfield, Ill., is the teacher in this department, being assisted by a young lady from the Kawaihau Seminary.

Across the way on the ground floor of the building is the Japanese room under the direction of Mrs. Ozawa. It is a very pretty sight to see the sturdy little Japanese boys and girls marching and going through the morning exercises. The chubby faced boys with their shaven heads and top knots and the dresses of the girls make it a most picturesque gathering. The children are good linguists and favored the visitors with the usual English songs of the school, also the national anthem of Japan in their native language. One of the cutest parts of the short exhibition given was the dance in which each master selected his partner and danced about the room after the manner of child's play; the music stops and each young man takes his partner to her place in line and with a most graceful courtesy retires. The little fellows master the art of bowing with a rapidity born of a most courteous race. Mrs. Ozawa is assisted by a lady from Ewa who goes to and from her home each day, taking with her six children from the Japanese families on the plantation.

The foreign department occupies the two rooms on the second floor used as drawing and dining room, during Queen Emma's time. These children are just at present enjoying an object lesson in the development of the caterpillar into a butterfly. The caterpillar is put under a wire netting on a table in the middle of the room, fed until it forms the chrysalis and finally comes out as a butterfly. The children observe the different stages and reproduce their impressions by drawings, thus training their minds to observation and cultivating a retentive memory. The young foreigners seem inclined to be more noisy in their work, and the restless aggressive spirit of the Anglo-Saxon displays itself, in marked contrast to the more docile races on the floor below. This department is presided over by Miss Rhoda Green, assisted by Miss Parker and Miss Lyle.

Across the hall is the training room, where the teachers and assistants assemble three times a week for study in kindergarten work.

The Chinese department occupies one of the rooms in the rear of the Chinese Church. Here some twenty children, mostly boys, were making mangos in clay, having the fruit to copy from. The Chinese are quiet little people, especially when performing before visitors. They take quite as lively interest in their work, however, as those of other nationality. Miss Mildred Kinney is the teacher in the Chinese school, alternating each week with Miss Suow. A young lady from Kawaihau Seminary acts as assistant.

Outside the foreign department, the Portuguese school on Punchbowl street has the largest attendance. The room in the rear of the Portuguese Church is pretty well crowded, but will soon be abandoned for the new building on an adjoining lot just purchased from the Government. Miss Peries of Jacksonville, Ill., has charge of this department, with Miss Blund as assistant. The Portuguese are very quick to learn, and the parents are highly pleased with this opportunity for early education, as is evidenced by the large and ever increasing attendance.

A tour of the Honolulu kindergartens is not complete without a visit to Miss Craig's school on Beretania street. This school is entirely separate from the free kindergartens, being a private enterprise. The children coming from more select homes show the effect of refinement in home life. The free kindergarten has assumed such proportions that it will soon be put in the hands of a special organization, the Woman's Board relinquishing its control at the end of the fiscal year.

The present membership of the schools is about 200, with an average attendance of 175, which will, no doubt, be largely increased, as donations will allow more extensive accommodations. Of the present financial standing Mrs. Hyde, in the recent report of the Woman's Board of Missions, says: The income from pledges and other such sources is \$270 a month, or \$3240 for the year. Expenses have averaged \$250 per month. Without any increase of the work the expenses next year will amount to \$325 a month, or nearly \$4000. This increase of expenditure will be met by the income of a memorial fund of \$10,000 given by Mrs. S. N. Castle and family. But we desire to extend this work to the different nationalities on the other islands, and therefore renew our call upon this community, generally, for special donations for this work. The moneys contributed are kept separate from the other funds of the Woman's Board. This object must commend itself to every mother's heart, and ought to draw a liberal support from the purses of our wealthier men, as well as from all who have their mite to contribute.

KINNEY'S MISSION.

Hawaii May Bring Suit Against the United States.

The well-known lawyer, W. A. Kinney, who recently served the Government in the capacity of Judge-Advocate in the late trials before the Military Commission, left on the Arawa yesterday for the purpose of prosecuting the case of the Hawaiian Government against the schooner H. C. Wahlberg in the United States Court at San Diego. That Mr. Kinney has been selected for this important work is evidence that the Government appreciates his past services and has confidence in his ability to render others in the future. Mr. Kinney also takes with him the necessary evidence to refute the statements of Cranston, Mueller and Johnston.

It is understood that when Mr. Kinney completes his business in San Diego he will proceed to Washington, where he will assist Minister Thurston in case the Hawaiian Government should decide to bring suit against the United States for the damages caused by the shipment of arms to Hawaii from an American port.

ANOTHER LOT SENTENCED.

President Dole Suspends Sentence In All but One Case.

The following named persons were each sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labor and to pay a fine of \$5000. President Dole, however, has remitted the fine in each case and with the exception of David K. Koa, who pleaded not guilty and stood his trial, has suspended the sentence of imprisonment during good behavior and the pleasure of the commander-in-chief. Mr. Koa will have to serve out his time, while the others were discharged from jail yesterday:

John Aea, Pahukoa, William Oili, J. Kukulahiwa, Geo. Townsend, Chas. Bartow, Bill Ihu, Kahimalani, Keoni Paoao, Kawika, Sam Kia, Kawelo, Naaieno, Kuni, Sam Keau, Henry Rogers, Kupunua, David K. Koa, Chas. Warren, Sam Pua Mio, Hakuole Silva, Jos. Ahia, Sol. Kupehea, Kalua, Sam Kanahoe, Kauli, Limahopu, Kaohimaunu, Wm. Olepan and Niolo.

Of those implicated in the recent rebellion the following left on the Arawa yesterday evening: Captain Davies, Karl Klemeas, Harry Von Werthern, Harry Juen, C. W. Ashford and P. G. Camarinos. Charles Warren and George Townsend also went as witnesses in behalf of the Hawaiian Government to testify in the case of the United States against the schooner Wahlberg.

FROM THE GARDEN ISLE.

Riding Parties and Poi Suppers on Kauai.

Mr. Fairchild, manager of the Makee Company - Arrivals and Departures.

KAUAI, Mar. 2.—The luau given by Colonel Z. S. Spalding in honor of his guests—General Mendall Churchill and niece, Miss M. C. Pratt of Zanesville, Ohio,—was all that wealth and good management could make it, a charming success. The spread was laid under the trees in the beautiful grounds of the "Valley house," Colonel Spalding's former residence at Kealia. The weather was superb, the company select; the menu embraced all the delicacies known to the Hawaiian epicure, and the cuisine was the result of skilled Hawaiian artists and a band of excellent native musicians, rendered this an occasion not soon to be forgotten.

Mrs. Noonan, the Misses Nellie and Alice Kitchen, Miss Helen Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Makee, Messrs. R. T. Coulter, C. B. Mackenzie and others, composed a very pleasant riding party to Hanalei. They were gone four days, during which time they visited the famous caves and all other points of interest on this celebrated scenic trip.

Tuesday evening, February 26th, at "Lilly Heights," the home of C. B. Makee, a grand private supper was given in honor of General Mendall Churchill and Miss M. C. Pratt by Mrs. Nellie Noonan and Miss Helen Wilder. The floral decorations of the parlor and dining hall were exquisite; at either end of the table conspicuous for their delicate beauty were the initial letters of the guests of honor, "C" and "P," wrought in cut flowers and delicate ferns. The feast, which was Hawaiian, was all that could be desired. After the supper, dancing was indulged in, and later in the evening sherbet, cake, coffee, etc., were served between dances to the large number of guests.

General Churchill and niece, Miss Kate Fairchild, escorted by Manager George H. Fairchild and Mr. Frank B. Smith, left March 1st for a trip to the beautiful Hanalei. They were to return Sunday evening.

A recent arrival by the steamer James Makee, was Mr. Hugh King of Baltimore, Md., son of the American consul general at Paris, during the Harrison administration, who was an intimate friend of Colonel Zeff Spalding. Mr. King has accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Makee Sugar Company at Kealia.

Mrs. Freidenburg and granddaughter, Mrs. R. C. Spalding, Miss K. Cummins, Mrs. Spalding, left by the James Makee, being called to America by the serious illness of her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Burgess, of San Francisco, Cal. She will probably return in May.

Mr. Wm. Blaisdell has severed his connection with the Makee Sugar Company.

Mr. Geo. H. Fairchild, formerly assistant manager, has been made manager-in-chief, his commission dating from January 1, 1895. The change seems to meet with the hearty approval of all the employees of the company, and is another evidence of the shrewd business foresight of the owner—Col. Zeff S. Spalding—as well as the superior ability and popularity of the young gentleman in question.

Thursday, February 28th, the wife of John Neal, of Kapaa, gave birth to a boy; mother and child both doing well. Mrs. Neal was formerly Miss Bessie Mondon, first assistant teacher with Principal F. W. Hardy of the Government school at Makawao, Maui.

Mr. Christian Bertelmann, proprietor of Pilaa stock ranch, died last week at his residence Pilaa, Kauai. He leaves a wife and quite a large family to mourn his loss. Mr. Bertelmann was a brother of the owner of the premises at Waiikiiki that were searched for arms in the recent revolutionary fiasco.

The Kapaa water works are completed and are a great success. The residents of "the flats" are rejoicing in an abundant supply of pure, sweet water.

The principal of the Government school at Kapaa reported a case of measles to the Government physician, Dr. John Weddick, who promptly segregated the patient, a little Portuguese boy, at his own house, thereby preventing a spread of the contagious disease.

The weather is delightfully cool and pleasant with fresh winds from the northeast.

The general health of the public is good.

SILVER UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Lively Times in the United States Senate.

Senator Stewart of Nevada States First Point Cleveland and His Partisans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There was a crowd in the Senate galleries today when the session opened, in anticipation of a continuation of the attack upon the Administration because of the bond contract. Senator Vilas had a pile of papers and books on his desk, and every one supposed he would begin the day's debate, but Senator Stewart of Nevada succeeded in first getting recognition. The latter delivered a very short speech, none the less severe on the Administration because of its brevity, however. He pictured the humiliation and disgrace which the President of the United States had brought upon the country by his action in pandering alone to the interest of the gold combinations. Senator Gray was the first to speak in defense of the Administration, and as he understood to be very close to the President in all his relations, his speech excited considerable interest because it was interpreted to be a defense which the President himself had framed. It was a labored effort to show that the President had simply acted in accordance with the law in what he had done. Gray was several times interrupted by Wolcott of Colorado and Hoar of Massachusetts and asked some very pointed questions, which he could not answer, and Hill of New York came to the rescue in an effort to make a reply.

The great speech of the day, however, was by Senator Sherman, who showed plainly that the action of the President and Secretary of the Treasury has been improvident and bordering on reckless. There were no exciting scenes, nor was any violent language used. The speech of Senator Sherman, because of his long service and acquaintance with financial subjects generally, attracted much attention, particularly when he showed how the Government had made remarkable sacrifices, and had really been eucured out of a large sum of money by the contract which was made.

Senator Vilas did not get a chance to speak, if that was his purpose in getting so many books and papers on his desk, for the hour of 2 o'clock arrived and the Senate took up the agricultural appropriation bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The silver men in the Senate arranged a clever surprise just before adjournment this afternoon and gave a demonstration of their strength by forcing the Senate to take up the free silver bill recently reported from the Committee on Finance in spite of the protest of the Administration Senators and those of all classes who are interested in other pending legislation.

It is the plan of the silver men to press their bill to a vote, and thus announce to President Cleveland that if he should call an extra session of Congress he need expect nothing in the way of the financial situation in accordance with recommendations. The Senators who are in charge of the parliamentary programme for the remainder of the session were not among those taken unawares by the flank movement of the silver men. They received the information several days ago that the victory of the silver men in the Finance Committee would be emphasized on the floor of the Senate and they have been organizing to defeat it. Their efforts were unavailing, however, and now it seems probable that a free coinage bill will pass the Senate before adjournment.

LATER.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The free silver bill has been withdrawn in the Senate.

LATE SAMOAN NEWS.

An Emphatic Denial That Stevenson Imported Arms.

Under date of February 22d, Lloyd Osbourne publishes an emphatic denial that Robert Louis Stevenson or any member of his family had been concerned in importing arms or ammunition to Samoa. The concluding portion of Mr. Osbourne's letter, published in both of the Samoan papers, vindicates Mr. Stevenson's memory in the following language:

To those who were aware of Mr. Stevenson's scrupulous sense of honor, his love for the native population, and his devotion to their true interests, a denial of the infamous statement in question may appear superfluous, but to prevent any possible misconception, let me, as one intimately acquainted for many years with every detail of his business, state that never, under any manner, direct or indirect, has Mr. Stevenson or any member of his family committed, or connived at, any breach of the regulations concerning the supply of arms and ammunition to the natives. Any statement to the contrary is a dastardly and malicious lie.

The natives of Faleaiali are prepared to renew their fighting unless the Powers intervene.

Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, accompanied by Mrs. Strong, Lloyd Osbourne and Mr. Baxter, the family solicitor who has recently arrived from Scotland, have left for a cruise among the islands, expecting to be absent two weeks or more.

The German Consulate in Samoa is to be again raised to the dignity of a Consulate General. The gentleman who is to replace Consul Hermann is, we are informed, Herr Schmidt, who at present occupies a like position at Yokohama, and who has had considerable experience in Consular and diplomatic positions.

BY AUTHORITY.

J. H. KAPUKU, Esq. has this day been appointed Agent to Take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of Waianae, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Office, March 5, 1895.

A. S. MAHALEU, Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Waianae, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Office, March 5, 1895.

Mr. JOHN KAHOA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Point at Manana, District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, vice W. S. Wind.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Office, March 1st, 1895.

The following named Gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences, for the District of Lihuala, Island of Maui.

L. M. Baldwin, George H. Drum, Henry Dickerson.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Office, February 23, 1895.

WILLIAM RATHBURN, Esq. has this day been appointed Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Koolanua, Island of Oahu.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Office, February 21, 1895.

L. A. ANDREWS, Esq. has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice C. B. Wells, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Office, February 18, 1895.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between Antonio Fernandes and J. E. Gomes, under the name of Fernandes and Gomes, and been, this day dissolved by mutual consent. Antonio Fernandes will continue the business at the old stand and assumes all the debts and liabilities thereof.

Dated, Honolulu, Feb. 15th, 1895. ANTONIO FERNANDES, J. E. GOMES.

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of JOHN THO. AS WATERHOUSE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said John Thomas Waterhouse, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN L. MASS WATERHOUSE, JR., HENRY WATERHOUSE, WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, Honolulu, February 26, 1895.

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of HENRY DIMON, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Dimon, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, JULIA H. WATERHOUSE, Honolulu, February 26, 1895.

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed Executrix and Executor respectively of the last will and testament of Charles Louis Carter, deceased, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, hereby give notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims duly authenticated, to them at the office of Carter & Kinney, in Honolulu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred. And demand is hereby made on all persons indebted to the estate of said Charles Louis Carter, or in possession of property belonging to said estate, to pay or deliver the same, to the undersigned at the place of resid.

MARY H. S. CARTER, ALFRED W. CARTER, Executors under the will of Charles Louis Carter deceased.

Honolulu, February 7, 1895.

Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the Will of WILLIAM MAXWELL, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said William Maxwell, to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to the estate of said William Maxwell are hereby requested to pay or deliver the same, to the undersigned at the place of resid.

CHARLES ISAAC SOTT, ALFRED W. CARTER, Executors under the Will of William Maxwell, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

An Entertaining Lecture by Professor Lyons

DR. CHASE SPEAKS ON FRACTIONS

Allen Hutchinson Discusses on Art in an Interesting Manner. The Teachers and Their Friends Pass a Very Enjoyable and Profitable Evening

Another interesting meeting of the Honolulu Teachers' Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. lecture hall last night. About one hundred persons were present, and from the signs of approbation given at different intervals they spent a very enjoyable evening.

The first number on the program was a very delightful and skillfully rendered duet by the Misses Kopper. Mr. Hosmer, as chairman, announced that Professor Northrup, of the Connecticut State University, and a man widely known as a prominent educator, would be in the city before long, and that he had written of his willingness to lecture on different topics here. Mr. Hosmer stated that it was very likely a small admission fee would be charged. Professor Lyons, of Oahu College, was then announced.

The learned professor spoke very entertainingly on the aims that must needs be followed in the education of the young. He dwelt more especially on the domain of science.

The first point touched upon by the speaker was the importance of awakening in the young mind a quicker natural interest in the objects surrounding it. There must be a study of Nature in the healthy matured way and no force must be used. There must be interest on the parts of both the teacher and pupil in order that an expansion may be made manifest in the mind of the latter.

The speaker dwelt secondly upon the fact that the senses must be trained to efficiency and that they must receive the reinforcement of artificial arrangements, such as the microscope. Not a great deal of such material can be remembered by the pupil; therefore it is a good thing to furnish him with keys. In this manner he becomes familiar with the objects of his study.

The idea that a pupil must be brought into contact with the facts and forces of Nature was emphasized very strongly by the speaker. The only way to get the required effect is by the introduction of laboratory work, by means of which a pupil learns from experience what takes place, given certain causes. He is thus trained to overcome difficulties that may at any time present themselves. Constant practice at overcoming difficulties tends toward self-reliance.

"The mind must be exercised in order to strengthen the faculties," said the speaker. In this connection he stated there were two things to be kept in mind. One was that a thing to be remembered must be first known, another was that a truth such as is hardly liable to remain always in the brain. The speaker referred to the evil effects of the system of "cramming" in vogue at various places.

The imagination is an aid to the furthering of scientific knowledge. It is this which helps to complete a whole, of which but a part is known. This has been shown time and time again. To no faculty of the mind does science owe so much as to the imagination. Science has an important influence on the moral character of the pupil. This the speaker said was an ulterior aim in science.

One of the greatest aims of science seemed to the speaker to be the knowledge on the part of the pupil, of how to generalize. He must not stick to the plain facts that are set before him. He must grasp the whole and get it into good working form. He must think.

Rev. Dr. Chase spoke on "Common and Decimal Fractions." He thought that too much force was used in the education of children and that more natural methods should be sought for and employed. He did not think it was right that a child's brain should be burdened with anything beyond its power to grasp. There seemed to him to be a great deal of ignorance in the cultivation of the minds of children. He referred to certain expressions in various books that were calculated to muddle a child. The word "contained" used in division was thought by the speaker to be misleading. A phrase such as "how many times can a certain number be taken away from the whole" was thought to be better.

The speaker then illustrated on the board a good method by which fractions could be divided into another. The element of time was necessary to the distilling of the method into the child's mind but the speaker thought no end of good could be obtained from it if employed constantly.

A delightful solo was rendered by Dr. Nichols, after which the last address of the evening was announced. Mr. A. Hutchinson addressed the meeting on "Aims in Art Training." Reviewing the history of art training he pointed out the fact that France has had longer experience in art training than any other European country and the result of these advantages are now seen in the aptitude for art even among the lower classes.

In 1862 the National Art Training School of South Kensington was established as a training school for art teachers. This one was supplied with life and monumental casts, and clay modeling was introduced. The effect of this school and other schools to which it gave rise is now being felt throughout Europe.

Some methods of teaching art, the speaker pointed out, are not only useless, but in some cases harmful. In all art training, good action and

the end to be reached should be kept in mind from the first. Although technique and the merely mechanical portions of art have their value, they are not by any means the most important. The child should be led rather to originate and develop its own thoughts than to copy the works of others. Even a poorly constructed drawing, if it represents a thought, is of far more value to the child than the best executed copy of a fancy design. The aim of an artist is to convey the result of his observation, so in art training the children should be led to think before they draw. Mr. Hutchinson suggested that the outline of a horse be drawn by the pupils, and its skeleton drawn in. Such an exercise would have immense value even though not drawn with perfect accuracy. It would lead a child to observe a horse more closely, and its next attempt at construction would be a more perfect one. The Kindergarten system of clay modeling is an excellent one, and in the opinion of the speaker could be carried on into ordinary school life with much profit. It is much better for the pupil to treat with a substance than with the shadow of one.

COURT NOTES.

Joseph O. Carter, administrator of the estate of Henri G. McGrew, deceased, has commenced suit against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to recover the sum of \$5000 upon a life insurance policy dated September 14, 1892.

In the matter of the estate of John N. Wood, deceased, the first annual account of Henry Waterhouse and A. S. Hartwell has been



MARRAM GRASS, PORT FAIRY THIRD YEAR.

approved by Judge Cooper. The account shows the total receipts during the year ending March 1st to have been \$8303.00; expenditures \$7109.33, leaving a balance on hand of \$1193.15. Judge Cooper made the following order yesterday in this estate: "The accounts of A. S. Hartwell and Henry Waterhouse, trustees, having this day been filed and approved, the resignation of A. S. Hartwell is accepted. Antonio Perry, Esq., having qualified as trustee, A. S. Hartwell is hereby discharged from any further liability in regard to said trust, and the estate now stands vested in Henry Waterhouse and Antonio Perry."

Women's Board of Missions. On Tuesday afternoon last the Woman's Board of Missions held a meeting in the parlors of Central Union Church. About eighty ladies were present, Mrs. Admiral Beardslee and Mrs. Winston, together with many others from the states being among the number.

The event of the afternoon was the reading of a paper by Mrs. E. A. Jones on "Missions in the South Sea Islands." The speaker dwelt upon the foundation of missions on different groups of the South Sea Islands, and followed their gradual development up to the present time.

Interesting reports on the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese missions were made by the heads of the committees having them in charge.

A memorial on Miss Knight was read by Mrs. Dr. Whitney, after which the meeting adjourned.

How to Cure Rheumatism

ARAGO, COOS CO., OREGON, Nov. 10, 1893. I wish to inform you of the great good Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done my wife. She has been troubled with rheumatism of the arms and hands for six months, and has tried many remedies prescribed for that complaint, but found no relief until she used this Pain Balm. One bottle of which has completely cured her. I take pleasure in recommending it for that trouble. Yours truly, C. A. BERTHOFF, 50c, and \$1 bottles for sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

F. J. CUMMINS, son of J. A. Cummins, has presented to the Low with a valuable bay mare in testimony of his appreciation of Mr. Law's attention to his father while the latter was confined in hospital and prison.

GRASS THAT GROWS IN SAND.

Now Being Introduced by Commissioner Marsden

USED IN GOLDEN GATE PARK.

A Grass That Will Reclaim a Shifting Sandy Desert and Transform It Into A Hay Field Roots Can Be Procured From the Commissioner.

Commissioner Marsden of the Department of Agriculture is taking great interest in the introduction of Marram grass (*Phragmites communis*) to these islands. Speaking to an ADVERTISER representative yesterday on the subject Mr. Marsden grew quite enthusiastic over the possibilities of this new grass. It is the same that has been used with such success in reclaiming the sandy wastes adjoining the Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

This grass is of great value, not only for binding sand, but also for growing a succulent fodder on dry sandy lands where hardly anything else will grow. The grass is propagated by planting tufts with the roots attached. The cost of the grass for planting is \$12.50 per ton, free on board at Sydney, N.



S. W., and the freight to Honolulu \$10 more, making \$22.50 landed in Honolulu. The grass will be procurable during May, June and July, and any one wishing a supply of the roots can procure them through the Department of Agriculture at cost price. Orders should be sent in before the end of April. Mr. Schaefer and a number of other gentlemen have already sent in their orders for a quantity of the roots. The illustration given shows the Marram grass (*Phragmites communis*), as at present growing at Port Fairy. The Marram grass, the seed of which was first introduced into the colony of Victoria by the Government botanist, Baron von Mueller, in 1883 (and by him introduced to the borough council of Port Fairy, for experiment on the barren shifting sand hummocks fronting the coast line of Port Fairy), has been proved to be the most effective sand stay ever planted. Practical evidence of its value can be seen in the fifty miles of sand hills extending between Warrnambool and Port Fairy, now reclaimed by the Marram plantations, sowed under the direction of Mr. S. Avery, the park ranger. So complete has been the reclamation of the land that, where a few years ago not a sign of vegetation was to be seen, there now exists a succulent grass eagerly devoured by cattle, and growing to the height of four feet. Marram grass is practically indestructible—burning, cutting or eating off only makes it thrive—while in exposed shifting sand it propagates as surely as in the most sheltered position. The grass for transplanting has been supplied by the Port Fairy borough council not only to the governments of Victoria and New South Wales, but to numerous municipal bodies and private individuals in all the Australian colonies, New Zealand and Tasmania, and in no single instance has it failed to thrive.

HOW TO PLANT MARRAM GRASS.

The grass to be planted in rows at a distance of six feet apart—the space between the plants to be at least two feet. The depth to which each plant is put into the sand depends upon the nature of the sand. If in sand not likely to drift for two or three months, nine inches will be deep enough; but if very loose and shifting, the grass should be placed from twelve to fifteen inches deep.

A "plant" consists of as much grass as a man can conveniently hold in his hand, and care should be taken to have the roots regular. The system adopted in planting is for one man to dig the hole, and another man to "plant" and well tread in the sand round the plant.

After twelve months' growth, the plants are fit for thinning out and transplanting. Cattle should not be allowed to graze on the grass until the roots become thoroughly established.

It takes "plantings" to the acre, and there are about 2000 "plants" to the ton. Thus one ton six hundred weight will cover one acre.

The most favorable time for planting is from 1st May to the end of July. The grass will retain its vitality and strike root after being out of its sand bed for three months or more.

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Prize Exhibition of Land Shells.

ANY RESIDENTS, WHO MAY have collections of land shells, which they would be willing to put on public exhibition are invited to correspond with Prof. W. T. Brigham, Curator of the B. P. Bishop Museum. It is proposed to offer prizes for the best collections. The collections will be displayed in the central tables of the Museum Annex. Every possible facility will be afforded for naming and arranging the shells. The Museum will be open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays, and the collections will be on exhibition for three weeks, beginning May 10, 1895. 1834-1m

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\$5500. A CHOICE TRACT OF Kona, within one hour's ride from the landing at Kealahakua Bay; the large portion of this is fine coffee land, about 140 acres can be plowed. An unfailing spring and running stream on the land. Twenty-five acres already cleared and about two acres now planted in coffee; considerable number of fruit trees on land, which is nearly all surrounded by good stone walls and wirefencing. Pasture of ten acres and two houses, one on road with house lot and garden. Over sixty head of cattle of which about thirty are fine milking stock of good pedigree. Several horses and mares and about forty hogs. Title perfect. This is a fine opportunity for any one desiring a No. 1 investment. For full particulars apply to A. B. LOEBENSTEIN, Surveyor, Hilo, Hawaii. 3809-1w 1612-1f

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That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 8 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

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Tobaccos,

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Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

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The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. 1834-1y

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company - OF BERLIN- FORTUNA General Insurance Company. -OF BERLIN- The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Dangers of the Sea at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms. 1894-1v F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. General Agents for the Hawaiian Islands and

CONGRESS AND THE CABLE.

The Senate Amendment Will Be Defeated

BY SEN. CONGRESSMAN GEARY

The Report of the Conference Committee and Subsequent Debates The Cable Amendment Still Under Discussion—Perkins Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The predicted controversy between the two Houses of Congress over the Senate amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill to expend \$500,000 for the survey and preliminary work on a cable to connect the United States and the Hawaiian Islands is at hand. The conferees of the House and Senate held their first meeting today. They were able to come to terms of agreement upon all the dozen amendments to the bill except that for the cable, the Senatorial conferees reced-

House today. McCreary, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. He explained that the House conferees had refused to agree to the Senate amendment appropriating \$500,000 for a submarine cable to the Hawaiian Islands, and he would ask the House to further insist on that disagreement.

Hitt (R.) of Illinois moved that the House recede from its disagreement. McCreary, speaking in opposition to the motion, contended that it was against the established policy of the Government to embark in the enterprise of building submarine cables. He held it should be considered and defeated. If entered upon, he stated, this work would ultimately cost \$3,000,000. No country, he said, had caused us more excitement and annoyance than Hawaii. He said we had lost \$56,000,000 through the treaty negotiated in 1876 permitting the free importation of sugar and rice.

Boutelle challenged McCreary's statement that we had not enough commercial intercourse with Honolulu to warrant a submarine cable. More American tonnage entered and cleared at the port of Honolulu than at any port of the civilized world. "I prefer a submarine cable," said Mr. Boutelle, "to submarine diplomacy." [Laughter.]

Hitt depreciated the partisanship in the discussion of this question. The provision for the cable had been placed in the bill in the Senate by the joint votes of patriotic men, Democrats and Republicans. He recalled the history



SKATER JOHN S. JOHNSON

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) Feb. 17.—John S. Johnson, the breaker of un-numbered skating records, was compelled to lower his colors at Normanna rink today to Peter Ostlund, the champion of Europe, in a race of 1500 meters or 1840 yards.

A standing start was made and Johnson led until within twenty rods of the finish, when Ostlund made a wonderful burst of speed and won by less than two feet in 2:25 1-5.

The ice was in bad condition, owing to the mild weather and the falling snow, consequently the time was 21 seconds slower than the best record made by Ostlund, at Hamer, Norway, February 25, 1894. The race was, nevertheless, a pretty one from start to finish and was hotly contested.

Johnson did not seem to be in the best form. He held the world's record for one mile and has always been a great finisher, but on this occasion Ostlund displayed by far the best staying qualities and his friends claim that he could have widened the distance between himself and Johnson at the close had he so desired.

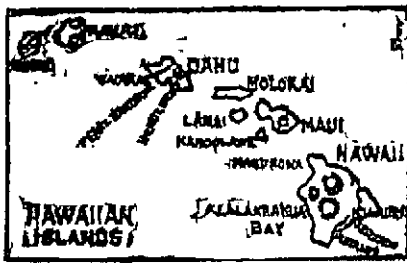
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It is an excellent reference map for the home or office. It is just the map you have been looking for, to send to your absent friends, who have no distinct idea of our unique geographical position in the cross roads of the Pacific. This is illustrated intelligently by a separate map in one corner, showing our distance between North America, Australia, and China. The three steamer routes across the Pacific are indicated.



Aloha Tooth Powder

Our aim has been to produce a tooth powder that will clean the teeth without harm, and at the same time prove agreeable and pleasant to use. Aloha powder is manufactured from the very best materials, and contains no "sand" or cuttlefish bone to make it cheap. There is nothing in it that will harm the teeth or gums.

We have received many very flattering verbal testimonials. That it is pleasant to use will be conceded by anyone with a brush and a pinch of the powder. That it will not harm the gums is another claim we make for it. What outsiders say seems to carry weight. One of our customers who has used Aloha powder for several months, says:

"Before using your Aloha powder I had been troubled with sore gums. I was never free from this trouble for more than a week at a time. I have now been using your powder for several months, and have not had the slightest trouble with sore gums. I believe that it was the powder that I used irritated the gums."

The Premium Offer

We give with each bottle of Aloha Tooth powder the map above referred to. We do this to push faster the introduction of this excellent dentifrice, for when once used its reputation is established. Do not ask us for the maps. They are given only as a premium with every bottle of powder. We do not sell the maps. You get the Aloha Tooth powder for 25 cts., and the map thrown in.

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Rugs and Portiers of all sizes.

Shaving Stands,

Card Tables,

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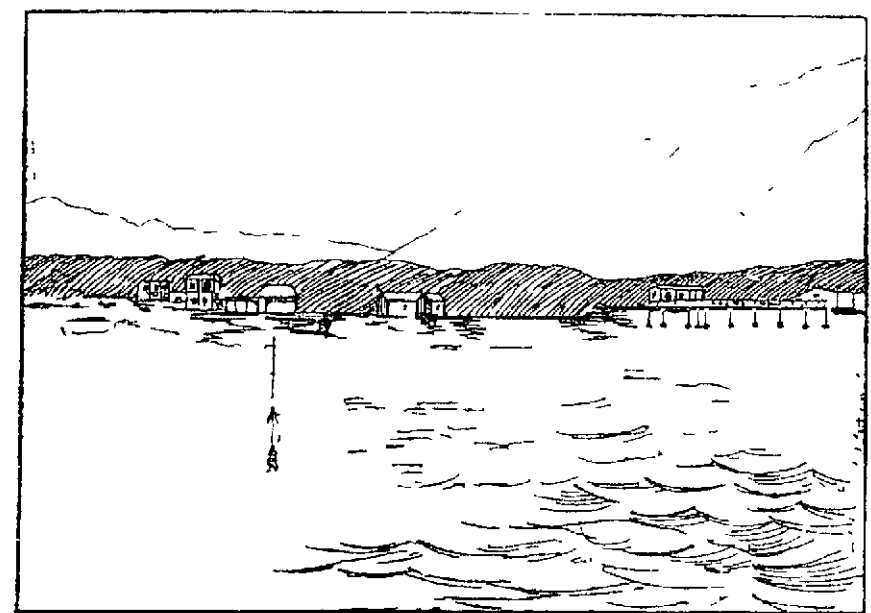
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KAPUA BAY, ISLAND OF OAHU, THE PROPOSED LANDING PLACE FOR THE CABLE.

ing from several minor amendments, and the House representatives accepting several.

Upon the cable question the delegates from each body observed the formal instructions given to them. The disagreement will be reported to the Senate tomorrow, and it is expected a motion will emanate from the democratic side to instruct the referees to abandon the cable item. A report will be made by the House conferees probably on Wednesday and the proposition will doubtless come from Republicans that they be instructed to accept the amendment. Thus the question may be brought before both Houses for debate.

A new factor which has come into the cable proposition is the effort of the company headed by Admiral Irwin and including several of the most influential business men of California and the Hawaiian Islands, to secure from Congress an act of incorporation authorizing it to organize and construct a Pacific cable connecting California, the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand and Japan. Their bill was referred to a sub-committee of the House on Foreign Affairs for consideration at its next meeting.

The argument is being advanced by Democrats, and will be made in debate, that it is entirely unnecessary for the Government to give its funds to a cable enterprise when capitalists stand ready to do the work, also that the United States has never before given financial aid to a work of this character, as all of the cables now landing on our shores were laid by private character.

Senator Perkins today introduced in the Senate a bill to grant a charter to the International Cable Company. The same bill, it will be remembered, was introduced in the House by Representative Stone of Pennsylvania one week ago today. The plan is, if the Government project for a cable to Hawaii should fail, when the report of the Conference Committee on the consular and diplomatic bill comes to the House, then the bill for an independent cable will be pushed in each branch of Congress. With the light afforded by late discussion of the conference report it is not expected that the debate on the bill introduced by Representative Stone and Senator Perkins will take up much time, as both houses will be ready to vote promptly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The conference committee of the two houses of Congress today reported an agreement on all the Senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills, except that appropriating \$500,000 for a telegraphic cable between the California coast and Hawaii. The report shows that the House conference accepted all the other Senate amendments except one providing for reimbursing United States Consuls for expenditures incurred in making inquiries in regard to cotton production and that the Senate conferees receded from this amendment. This leaves the bill ready for the President as soon as the cable item can be arranged, but the prospect is not good for reaching a speedy understanding on this subject.

While the report contains no detailed statements as to the differences which are developed in conference on the cable amendment, it is learned from the members that so far as the negotiation has gone, neither side has shown any disposition to yield. Senator Hale, who is the especial champion of the cable on the conference committee, said today that he had no intention of surrendering, but he admitted that the House conferees were apparently just as determined not to permit the appropriation to be made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the

of the past projected cable companies which contemplated the building of a submarine cable to Honolulu. All had failed because of the failure of one Government or the other to subsidize them. The people were opposed to subsidies. The cable would not be built by private capital, it must be built, if it is built at all, by the Government. He called attention to the recommendation in President Cleveland's message of 1885 that there should be cable communication between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States and to his reiterated of that recommendation in 1888. Today battleships costing millions had been authorized. To make ships effective in case of war, cables were necessary. Without action, the House adjourned.

In speaking of his bill, introduced in the House, to incorporate the International Cable Company to lay a cable to Hawaii, Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania said: "I introduced the bill at the instance of Admiral Irwin. We have had the matter in contemplation some time. I was surprised that the amendment to the appropriation bill was passed in the Senate, but I do not propose to prejudice that and have so advised the friends of the bill. If it can not pass, I will press my bill. Of course, I prefer that the Government build this cable, but if the Government will not build it, it should be done by private enterprise."

Upon the subject Geary, of California, said: "At every session of Congress since I have been here there have been people before the Foreign Affairs committee advocating a Hawaiian cable. A survey for such a purpose was made two years ago. The present majority in the House did not favor a bill of this kind, and I am positive it could not pass. The Senate amendment to the diplomatic bill will undoubtedly be defeated."

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs met today and took up the bill to incorporate the Inter-oceanic Pacific Cable Company, but it came to no conclusion thereon. Inasmuch as the committee will not meet again during the present session, the bill will therefore not be reported. There is a chance, however, that the half million appropriation inserted in the consular and diplomatic bill by the Senate will be adopted by the House. The latter body is still firm, but Representative Hitt, of Illinois, one of the conferees, made a remarkably strong speech in its favor this afternoon, and the matter will be further discussed tomorrow.

Hitt referred to the policy of Great Britain in constructing cables to points of vantage where it could control communication, and cited the efforts of that Government to extend its influence to the Hawaiian Islands, which are of vastly more importance to the United States than to all other countries combined. A number of Democrats will vote for the amendment. Representative Caminetti said tonight that the California delegation was solid for the amendment, but Judge Maguire, who thinks a cable a valuable thing, is said to be lukewarm on the subject of a subsidy for the purpose. Some interesting developments are expected when the vote is taken tomorrow.

Restrictions consequent to martial law having been removed from the saloons, the Salvation Army has been given the liberty of holding their street services as usual.

Major W. T. Seward was allowed the privilege of being escorted to his home at Pawa for a short time yesterday, to inspect and arrange some private papers and correspondence.

